

**5 YEARS BA LLB INTEGRATED COURSE
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
S.V.U. COLLEGE OF ARTS
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: TIRUPATI**



**RESTRUCTURED CURRICULUM FOR
5 YEARS BA LLB INTEGRATED COURSE (SELF SUPPORTING COURSE)
PROGRAMME
TO BE IMPLEMENTED WITH EFFECT FROM THE ACADEMIC
YEAR 2019-2020**

**SYLLABUS
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

5 YEARS BA LLB INTEGRATED COURSE:

VISION

- “To impart holistic knowledge of law and mould students to be competent legal professionals, committed to the cause of community development through sustained academic activities and thereby promoting empowerment through legal education for building ethical society.”

MISSION

- To provide healthy environment and opportunities to all student to contribute positively in the process of administration justice.
- To enrich standards and quality of teaching so as to achieve academic excellence.
- To enhance existing skills and to develop soft skills of students.
- To enable students coming from rural areas to cope with ever growing challenges of life.
- To inculcate professionally acceptable values in our students.

PSOs:

- BA LLB or Bachelor of Legislative Law is an undergraduate degree, which focuses on integrating knowledge regarding law and other subjects to the candidates. Students are also introduced to law case studies, which will help them practice for their career in the law field.
- To train learners for better performance in various competitive examination Judicial and UPSC, APPSC etc.,
- To enable the learners to acquire and develop self- study habits and case studies.
- To facilitate Higher education & research in Law.

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS):

The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it has been found necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions to begin with. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on students' performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

Students of this course would be expected to :

- Knowledge of legal matters, policy, theories and case studies
- Understanding of contemporary politics, sociology and ethics/morality
- Professional expertise in law, including command of technical Legal language
- Experience and skills in mootng
- Ability to draft legal documents
- Ability to understand complex issues from multiple perspectives
- Ability to construct and defend an argument persuasively
- Excellent professional communication skills, spoken and written, including presentation skills
- Self-management, including planning and meeting deadlines
- General IT skills
- General research skills
- General numerical skills
- Interpersonal and teamwork skills
- Analytical and reasoning skills
- Legal research skills
- Problem solving skills

Department Objectives :

The Department is having the following objectives:

1. To train students for national, transnational and international practice and for globalization.
2. To engage the students in critical intellectual enquiry into discipline of law and use of ICT in law teaching.
3. To establish a robust mechanism for students' feedback, for quality assurance and for placement.
4. To train students and young advocates to stand up for the rule of law, to inculcate an aspiration for improvement of the law and for the operation of legal system and for the achievement of social justice.
5. To educate and train students for community leadership and for civic responsibility. To play "outreach" role in terms of providing services to the community, through clinical programmes, extensive networking and building partnerships.

Program Educational Objectives:

1. Exposure of students to provide them traditional and modern techniques to acquire knowledge and skill in the field of Law.
2. To update the syllabus essential for appearing to judicial exams and other competitive exams of APP, UPSC and APPSC.
3. To make aware the students to know the Law of the Land, to implement the same in their profession.
4. To develop trained and knowledgeable to practice as an advocates in courts and companies;
5. To develop self employable ability and to apply knowledge in their profession.

The BA LLB 5 Years Integrated Course in Department of Law being offered by this University provides its students with a course of study that integrates a range of learning and techniques relevant to their educational development and career ambitions. The 5 Years BA LLB Course is an amalgamation of Humanities and Law streams, which allows candidates to study subjects such as Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Administrative Law, Criminology, Family Law and Major Laws so on. Students planning to pursue BA LLB

should possess a skill set in order to perform well in the course and later have a prosperous career. Some skills that candidates should have for the course include: Confidence, Research skills, Convincing skills, Verbal and written communication skills, Good judgement skills, Integrity, Presentation skills, Objectivity, Ability to work for long hours and Time management skills. In the five-year BA LLB course, students are taught theoretical subjects as well as given practical exposure that is helpful in succeeding in the field. Practical exposure is given to students in the form of projects, internships, moot courts and much more.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME :

The primary objective of the program is to impart quality education in the subject of Law as a basic Law of the land and its applied throughout the India.

1. BA LLB or Bachelor of Legislative Law is an undergraduate degree, which focuses on integrating knowledge regarding law and other subjects to the candidates. Students are also introduced to law case studies, which will help them practice for their career in the law field.
2. To train learners for better performance in various competitive examination Judicial and UPSC, APPSC etc.,
3. To enable the learners to acquire and develop self- study habits and case studies.
4. To facilitate Higher education & research in Law.
5. To provide quality education offering skill based programs and motivate the students for self employment as practicing as an advocate in Courts throughout India.
6. To conduct Moot Courts and Internships, different programmes as Legal aid and Legal literacy of local interests and to educate the rural people about their rights.
7. To provides opportunities for professional and personal development through curricular and co- curricular activities.
8. Provide and organize extension activities.
9. To shape the learners to become worthy citizens of the Nation in the field of Law and interrelated fields.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES :

1. The student should acquire the knowledge with various case laws related to various aspects of law.
2. When you graduate with a BA LLB Integrated Course you will have learned how to work at Courts, Law Firms, ADR's and NGO's.
3. The student understanding the basic legal concepts, Constitutional principles and Legal theories related to various Legal Phenomena and their relevancies in the day-to-day life and the apply Law Principles in Supreme Court, High Courts District Courts and Lower Courts, Quasi-Judicial Bodies Alternative Dispute Resolution Tribunals, CAT, Labour Courts, etc., dealing with Civil and Criminal Cases.
4. The student could apply the skills to deal with Civil, Criminal and Constitutional Matters.
5. The students analyzed and realized how developments in Law that will helps in the developments of the social sciences such as Political Science, Economics, Sociology. This approach will helps in providing better solution and new ideas for Legal Developments.
6. Attains knowledge in Constitution, Intellectual Property Rights, Civil and Criminal Laws, International Law, Commercial Laws, Practical Training and Moot Court.
7. Perform, Assess and implement practical techniques and procedure in their practical training in Moot Courts and analyses the facts of the case.

I SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	11	General English - I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		12	Political Science – I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		13	Sociology - I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		14	Contracts – I (General Principles Of Law Of Contract)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

GENERAL ENGLISH -I

Objectives:

1. It enables to understand the structure and functional of grammar units.
2. To equip a wide range of vocabulary so as to enable to use language more efficiently.
3. To provide a platform to develop confidence and to enhance communication skills

Unit 1 : Grammar and usage (Communication skill: Simple sentences (One clause): their phrase structure, Tense and concord, New modifiers (Determiners, prepositional phrases clauses), Basic Transformation: a) Passives b) Negatives c) Questions, Complex and Compound sentences (use of connectives), Conditionals, Reported Speech, Questions tags and short response, some common errors

Unit 2 : Vocabulary (communication skills):Legal terms (relevant to the subject paper of LL.B student),Use of legal terms and idiomatic expression

Unit 3 : Comprehensive skills: Reading comprehension (principles and practice),Listening comprehension Unit 4 : Composition skills: Paragraph writing, Formal Correspondence, Note taking.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

1. Wren and Martin: English Grammar and Composition
2. Erofor-Home,Mac Millan: Essay, Precise, Composition
3. Comprehension
4. Berry.T.E: The Most Common Mistakes in English
5. Ishitiaque Abidi: Law and Language

REFERENCE BOOKS-

1. Close.R.A: A reference Grammar for students of English
2. Dallas: Read to Understand
3. Control Institute of Indian Language: Speed Reading

Outcome of the course:

- 1.To equip the pre-presentations steps, to understand the structure of a good presentation and device various grammar technique.
- 2.enables to give good oral presentation and increases their speed and efficiency while reading.
3. enable to become global citizens.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	2

POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

Political science I

Objective:

1. To analyse the concept, ideas and theories of political thoughts
 2. To explain the western and India political thought through the concept of state
- To describe the separation of power theory and different political organization

POLITICAL SCIENCE-I

Unit 1 : Political theory:

Unit 2 : Nature of State:- Theories of origin of the State; State as conceived by different schools of thought; forms of Government; Constitution of Government.

Unit 3 : Main Currents of Western Political Thought: Natural Law and Natural Rights; Liberalism; socialism, Marxism and idealism.

Unit 4 : Main Currents of Indian Political Thought: Classical Hindu concept of the State; Islamic concept of the State; Liberalism in India, Marxism in India, Gandhism and Sarvodaya in Indian political thought.

Unit 5 : Conception of Political and Legal Sovereignty.

Unit 6 : The totalitarian State

Unit 7 : Political organization: Organization of Government: Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal and Confederal Constitutions-One-Party democracies; military rule, Presidential and parliamentary form with reference to India, U.K. France, Canada, USSR, U.S.A and UNO

Unit 8 : The legislature, Executive and Judiciary; the Doctrine of Separation of powers, parliamentary sovereignty and independence of the judiciary. 9

Unit 9 : Conceptions of representation, public opinion and participation. BOOKS PRESCRIBED
Finer.H: theory and Practice of Modern Government. 1. Appadoria: Substance of Politics. 2. Dunning: History of Political Thought. 3. Varma.S.P: Modern Political Theory. 4. Lasky.H.J: The State in Theory and Practice. 5. Gettel.R.C: History of Political Thought. 6. Wheare.K.C: Federal Government.

1. Shriam Maheswari, Local – self government in India
2. M.Venkatarangaiya and G.Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in A.P.
3. Iqbal Narain, Panchayat Raj Administration
4. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
5. L.P.Sharma , History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
6. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
7. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Outcome:

1. To gain the knowledge and skill development of various forms of governments

2. To able to understand various political sovereignty to get employability

3. To learn theory and practical knowledge government of organisations employability and skill development.

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3

SOCIOLOGY-I

Objectives of the Course:

1. Sociology is the science that deals with the study of the manifestations, systems and social relations.
2. A careful analytical and descriptive study through the pursuit of different research methods.
3. To reach the rules and laws governing the conduct of these phenomena and social relations.

Unit 1: Sociology as a science:

a Data, concepts and theory.

b The Comparative method.

Unit 2: Basic concepts in sociology

a Structure and function.

b Status and role.

c Norms and values.

d Intuitions, community and association

Unit 3: Social institutions:

a Marriage, family and kinship.

b Economic institutions.

c Political intuitions.

d Religious institutions.

e Educational institutions.

Unit 4: Social Stratification, Caste and class

Unit 5: Social control, order and stability.

Unit 6: Coercion, conflict and change.

Unit 7: Socioline as a discipline.

Unit 8: Law and society, sociology of law, sociology of legal profession.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED

1 : T.B.Bottomore: Sociology: Guide to problems and Literature.

2 : Peter Worsley et.al: Introducing Sociology.

- 3 : M.Haralambos: Sociology: Themes and Perspectives.
- 4 : Andre Beteille: Inequality and Social Change.
- 5 : N.K.Vose: The structure of Hindu Society.
- 6 : David G. Mandelmaum: society in India.
- 7 : Ramesh thapper (ed): Tribe, Caste and Religion in India.
- 8 : Andre Beteille: Inequality and Social change.
- 9 : Andre Beteille: The Backward classes and the New social order.

Outcome of the Course:

- 1.students are expected to gain the basic idea regarding the various fundamental concepts approaches and different thoughts propounded by the eminent sociologists in sociology
- 2.This help in enhancing the skill and competency to understand the basic foundation of sociology
- 3.The students becom able to apply these theoretical as well as practical Ideas to understand the society in which they live

Course	PO1 Knowled ge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Develop ment	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environmen t	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communicati on	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1		3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO2		2	2	2			2	2		3	1	
CO3		2	2	1	2	2	2		2	1		1

CONTRACTS-I

(General Principles of Law of Contract)

Objectives:

1. Imparts knowledge relating to the features of contract through which the contracts entered into.
2. To ensure that the rights and obligations arising out of a contract are honored and that the legal remedies are made available to those who are affected.
3. Analysis of kinds of contract that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of the study.
4. Apply the subject in framing the contracts agreement and thoroughly deal with the breach of contracts.

UNIT-1. History and nature of contractual obligations-writs of debt, covenant and account-actions on the case and on assumptionist consideration-moral basis for contractual obligations subjective and objective theories sanctity of contracts.

UNIT-2. Agreement and contract definitions, elements and different kinds.

UNIT-3. Proposal and acceptance: Their various forms-essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitations for proposal-floating offers-tenders-dumping of goods. UNIT-4. Consideration. Nudum pactum-its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements privity of contract and considerations-its exception adequacy of consideration 10 present, past and adequate consideration, unlawful consideration and its effects views of law commission of India on consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.

UNIT-5. Capacity to contract: Meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental defect minor's agreements-definition of "minor"-accessories supplied to a minor-agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor affirmation ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was a minor-agreements and estoppels-evaluation of the law relating to minors agreements-other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

UNIT-6. Free consent: Its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent 6.1. Coercion-definition-factors elements-duress and coercion-various illustrations of coercion- doctrine of economic duress-effect of coercion-evaluation of Sec.15. 6.2. Undue influence-definition-essential elements-between which influence independent advice- paradarhanashin women-unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence. 6.3. Misrepresentation-definition-misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and Illustrations 6.4. Fraud-definition-essential elements-suggestion-false suppression .when does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth-importance of intention. 6.5. Mistake-definition-

kinds-fundamental error-mistake of law and of fact-their effects-when does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate from consent?.

UNIT-7. Legality of objects 7.1. Void agreements-lawful and unlawful consideration and objects Void, Voidable, Illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects. 7.2. Unlawful considerations and objects 7.2.1. Forbidden by law 7.2.2. Defeating the provision of any law 7.2.3. Fraudulent 7.2.4. Injurious to person or property 7.2.5. Immoral 7.2.6. Against public policy 7.3. Agreements without consideration 7.3.1. Agreements without consideration 7.3.2. Agreements in restraint of marriage 7.3.3. Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-sale of good will, sec.11 restrictions, under the partnership act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service. 7.3.4. Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exception 7.3.5. Uncertain agreement 7.3.6. Wagering agreements-its exceptions.

UNIT-8. Discharge of a contract and its various moods: 8.1. By performance-conditions of valid tender of performance-how? By whom? Where? When- in what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises- time essence of contract. 8.2. By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach. 11 8.3. Impossibility of performance-specific grounds of frustration-application to leases- theories of frustration-effect of frustration-frustration and restitution. 8.4. By period of limitation. 8.5. By agreement recession and alteration-their effect-remission and waiver of performance extension of time-accord and satisfaction. UNIT-9. Quasi contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.

UNIT-10. Remedies in contractual relations. 10.1. Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages ascertainment of damages. 10.2. Injunction-when granted and when refused-why? 10.3. Refund and restitution 10.4. Specific performance-why? When? 10.5. Specific performance of contracts under Specific Relief Act 1969 10.6. Recession of contracts 10.7. Cancellation of instruments 10.8. Declaratory decree

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1 : Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Specific Relief Act, 1963 and their commentaries.
- 2 : Guest-Anson. A.G. Law of Contract (24th Edn 1974)
- 3 : Avtar Singh. Dr -Law of Contract.

REFERENCE BOOKS-

- 1: Cheshire. G.C & Fifoor. H.S -The Law of Contract. (2 Edn. 1976).
- 2 : Chitty- Chitty on contracts- General Principles Vol-I (22 Edn. 1977).
- 3 : Kapur. J.L)Ed) Pollock and Mulla on the Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts (9 Edn. 1972).
- 4 : Dalal J.H (Ed) Mulla on the Indian Contract Act (10 Edn. 1977).

Outcome of the course:

1. Awareness on specific enforcement of a contract, kinds of contract, legal rules relating to entering into a contract
2. Analysis of kinds of contract that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of the study.
3. Acquire knowledge about the legislation, case laws both national and international.

Course	PO1 Knowled ge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Develop ment	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environmen t	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communicati on	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	3
CO2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	3

II SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	2.1	General English - II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		2.2	Political Science – II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		2.3	Economics – I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		2.4	Contracts-II (Special Contracts)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

General English – II

Objectives:

1. To understand major and minor forms of foreign words and phrases ,Latin and English affixes.
2. To enable comprehensive skills like brief writing and drafting of reports.
3. To Acquaint knowledge on basic sentence structure based on its knowledge and usage

Unit 1: Vocabulary 1. Foreign words and phrases (important Latin and English affixes) 2. Certain set of expression and phrases 3. One word substitution 4. Words of ten confused

Unit 2: Comprehension skills 1. Concern logical fallacies 2. Comprehension of legal texts 3. Use of cohesive devices (Legal drafting) 4. Precise-writing, summarizing and briefing 5. Brief-writing and drafting of reports 6. Essay writing on topics of legal interests 7. Varieties of sentence structures and verb pattern

Unit 3: Speech writing 1. Reading aloud (knowledge of proper pauses) 2. Key sounds, their discrimination and account 3. Consulting a pronouncing Dictionary 4. Rapid reading and debating exercise.

Unit 4 : M.K. Gandhi-The Law and Lawyer : Lord Denning-due process of Law parts I to III : M.C. Setaved-My Life : M.C. Chagla: Roses in December

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1 : Selected materials drawn from renowned judgments
- 2 : Materials drawn from legal notices, petition, appeals, court orders, statutes, bills, rules etc
- 3 : Lifco-legal drafting

REFERENCE BOOKS-

- 1 : David Green- contemporary English Grammar, Structure composition (MacMillan) Chapters XLI and XLII
- 2.B.M.Gandhi
- 3.Yash Pal Sharma

Outcome of the course:

1. Enable to appreciate the literary work such as L.S.R.W [Listening, speaking, reading and writing]
2. Brings awareness on soft skills set to work cohesively with the team as a team player and make to learn drafting skills used in practice as an Advocate.
3. Aims to use legal terms to fulfil the skill in writing legal language.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2

POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

Objective of the Course:

1. To explain the concept of foundations of political obligations.
2. To point out various theories of political obligations related to state, government, power, authority, legitimacy and punishment.
3. To find out the problems of punishment to disobeyed citizens by state.

Foundation of Political obligation

Unit 1: Conceptions of power, authority and legitimation

Unit 2: Legitimacy of power-The classical (Hobbes, Locke) and Rousseau and modern (Max Weber, Karl Marx, Durkheim) approaches to the notion of political obligation

Unit 3: Utilitarianism (both rule and act utilitarianism) as approaches to political obligation

Unit 4: The problem of civil disobedience and political obligation with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought

Unit 5: The problem of obedience to unjust laws

Unit 6: Foundations of promissory and contractual liability

Unit 7: The problem of punishment: Use of force by State against the citizen, the basis of Criminal sanction

Unit 8: The contemporary crisis of legitimation

BOOKS PRESCRIBED

- 1 : Rajani Kothari-Democratic policy and social change in India: Crisis and opportunities (Allied publishers, 1976)
- 2 : Karl Lowenstein-Political power and the Government process
- 3 : Nisbet R.A, The Sociological Tradition, 1967, Heinemann, London, Part- II- Chapter-4 Authority for authority and power.
- 4 : Bierstedt Robert: Power and progress, 1974 McGraw-Hill, New York and Delhi
- 5 : Leiser; (ch 12-Civil disobedience) Liability justice and Hurton
- 6 : George Lichtheim: A short history of socialism (1976)

1. Shriam Maheswari, Local – self government in India
2. M.Venkatarangaiya and G.Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in A.P.
3. Iqbal Narain, Panchayat Raj Administration
4. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
5. L.P.Sharma , History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
6. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
7. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Outcome of the Course:

- 1.To explore the knowledge about the foundations of political obligations.
- 2.This paper highlights the Indian Government and Politics and enables the student to focus on the political processes and actual functioning of the political system.
- 3 To acquire law of problems of punishment by the state the disobeyed citizens.

Programme outcome

Course	PO1 knowledge	PO2 Analysis	Po3 Design	Po4 Development	Po5 Modern Tool	Po6 Society	Po7 Environment	Po8 Ethic	Po9 Team Work	Po10 Communication	Po1 Programme Management 1	Po12 Life Long Learning
Co1	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	3
Co2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3
Co3	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	3

ECONOMICS-I

Objective of the Course:

1. The overarching goals of macroeconomics are to maximize the standard of living and achieve stable economic growth.
2. The goals are supported by objectives such as minimizing unemployment, increasing productivity, controlling inflation, and more.
3. The role of credit and banking system help towards the development of the society.

Unit 1: Economics as a Science and its relevance to Law.

Unit 2: Economics as a basis of Social Welfare and Social Justice.

Unit 3: Free Enterprise, Planned Economics and Mixed Economics.

Unit 4: General Principles of Economics;

i. Demand supply

ii. Markets, determination of prices; Business organizations; perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly control of monopolies and prevention of economic concentration.

iii. Labour and Wages.

iv. Capital and Money

v. Saving, Consumption, Investment, Theory of National Income or National Income determination

Unit 5: International comparisons of developmental strategies and experiences, theories of economic growth and problems of development, Technology and Economic Growth.

Unit 6: Banking and Fiscal Policy:

i. Resource Mobilization and fiscal resources, Taxation.

ii. The role of credit and banking system, rural money markets.

iii. International financial institutions.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Leftwich: Richard H. The price systems and resource allocation(New York) The Dryden Press, 1982).
2. Grandt Commission Report: North South-A programme for survival (London Pan Books, 1980).
3. Work Development Reports (1983): Public by World Bank Oxford University Press).
4. Lepsey and Steimner: Economics (New York: Herper and Row, 1981).

Expected Course Outcome:

1. To understand the basic principles and concepts of economics
2. To familiarize the students with the theories of economics such as demand, supply, price, Price determination, money, wages, banking, and taxes, etc.
3. To Analysis the economic approach to Law

Course	PO1 knowledge	PO2 Analysis	Po3 Design	Po4 Development	Po5 Modern Tool	Po6 Society	Po7 Environment	Po8 Ethic	Po9 Team Work	Po10 Communication	Po1 Programme Management 1	Po12 Life Long Learning
Co1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
Co2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Co3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	3

CONTRACTS-II (Special Contracts)

Objectives:

1. Imparts different types of special contracts.
2. Knowledge on rights and duties of the persons who are entering into different type of contracts.
3. Knowledge about different national and international case laws and existing legislation.
4. Application of knowledge to enter into a contracts and remedies when there is a breach of contract.

Unit-1. Indemnity and guarantee: 1.1. Indemnity and guarantee (Sec. 134, 127) Indian Contract Act 1872 1.2. Contract of indemnity A.Definition B.Rights of indemnity holder C.Liability of indemnifier. 1.3. Contract of guarantee A.Definition B.Essential characteristics of contract of guarantee C.Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee D.Kinds of guarantee E.Rights and liabilities of surety F. Discharge of surety G. Contract of Bailment and (Sec. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act 1872).

Unit-2. Bailment 2.1. Definition 2.2. Essential requisites of bailment 2.3. Kinds of bailment 2.4. Rights and duties of bailor and bailee 2.5. Termination of bailment 2.6. Pledge A.Definition B.Rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee C.Pledge by Non Owners.

Unit-3. Contract of Agency (Sec. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872) 3.1. Definition of agent 3.2. Creation of agency 3.3. Rights and Duties of agent 3.4. Delegation of authority 3.5. Personal liability of agent 3.6. Relations of principal with third parties 3.7. Termination of agency.

Unit-4. Contract of sale of goods (The Indian Sale of Goods Act 1930). 4.1. Formation of Contract 4.2. Subject matter of Contract of Sale 4.3. Conditions and Warrantees 4.4. Express and Implied conditions and Warranties 4.5. Caveat Emptor 4.6. Property, Possession and Risk 4.7. Passing of Property 15 4.8. Sale of non-owners 4.9. Delivery of goods 4.10. Rights and duties of seller and buyer before and after sale. 4.11. Rights of unpaid seller.

Unit-5. Contracts of partnership (The Indian Partnership Act,1932). 5.1. Definition and nature of Partnership 5.2. Formation of Partnership 5.3. Test of Partnership 5.4. Partnership and other Associations 5.5. Registration of Firms 5.6. Effect of non-registration 5.7. Relation of Partners 5.8. Rights and Duties of Partners 5.9. Properties of the Firm 5.10. Relation of Partners to third parties 5.11. Implied authority of a partner 5.12. Kinds of Partners 5.13. Minor as Partners 5.14. Reconstitution of a Firm 5.15. Dissolution of firm.

Unit-6. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1 : Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Sec. 124-238)
- 2 : The Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- 3 : The Partnership Act, 1932.
- 4 : Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.
- 5 : Cheshire and Fifoot-The Law of Contract.
6. : Chitty- on contracts (Specific Contracts) Vol-II
- 7 : Pollock and Mulla-Indian contracts and Specific Relief Act.
- 8: Pollock and Mulla- Sale of Goods and Partnership Acts.
- 9: Avtar Singh-Law of Contracts.
- 10 : Khargumwallah-The Negotiable Instruments Act

Outcome of the course:

- 1.The course taught about special contracts like indemnity, guarantee bailment pledge agency which we come across in contemporary society.
- 2.Provides an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.
3. Application of knowledge to enter into a contracts and remedies when there is a breach of contract.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	3
CO2	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO3	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	3

THIRD SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	3.1	Political Science- III	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		3.2	Economics- II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		3.3	Law of Torts And Consumer Protection Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		3.4	Constitutional Law – I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

POLITICAL SCIENCE –III (Indian Political Thought)

Objective

1. To examine the political organization of Indian political thinkers like Manu, Koutailya and Goutham Budda
2. To explain the Indian National movement and their thoughts like M. K. Gandhi, Nehru, Jayaprakas Narayana, M. N. Roy and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
3. To analyse the Hindu and Islamic concept of state and Sarvodaya in political thought

POLITICAL SCIENCE –III (Indian Political Thought)

Indian political thought of the following persons.

1. Manu
2. Koutailya
3. Dandhism
4. Nehru
5. Jaaprakash narayanan
6. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
7. Goutham Budda
8. M.N.Roy
9. Hindu Concept of State and Islamic Concept of State
10. Gandhism and Sarvodaya in political thought
11. Liberalism and Marxism in India

1. Shriam Maheswari, Local – self government in India
2. M.Venkatarangaiya and G.Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in A.P.
3. Iqbal Narain, Panchayat Raj Administration
4. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
5. L.P.Sharma , History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
6. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
7. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Outcomes:

1. To gain the skill development though the views of their thoughts and inspiring lifestyle
2. To understanding the status of political thinkers and employment facilities

3. To able to understand skill development though their thoughts

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2

ECONOMICS – II

Objectives of the Course:

1. It aims to reduce the population of people living below the poverty line and provide them access to employment and social services.
2. Increasing the standard of living by increasing the per capita income and equal distribution of income is one of the main aims of India's economic planning.
3. To analyse the international financial investments towards the developing countries.

Unit 1 STRUCTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY:

1. Structure of Indian economy
2. Estimates of national income in India
3. post – independence economic policies in India

Unit 2 POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

1. Trends and inter-regional variations in the incidence of rural poverty
2. Unemployment generation schemes
3. Labour, productivity and wages

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

1. Basic Characteristics of the economy and its transformation
2. Evolution of agrarian relations, integrated rural
3. Development Commercialization of agriculture
4. Economics of farm management
5. Agricultural credits

Unit 3 THE LOGIC OF INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- a Planning process
- b Priorities between agriculture and industry
- c Choice of technology
- d Role of public private and joint sectors

e Large, medium and small scale industries

Unit 4 PROBLEM OF CONTROL IN ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION:

a Regulation of the private corporate sector (controls, licence quota)

b Anti-monopolies and restrictive practices, regulations

c Prioning

d Labour relations

Unit 5 FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

a International investments

b International aid

c International corporations

d Trends in New Economic Order

Unit 6 EXPORT AND IMPORT polices, import substitution and export promotion

Unit 7 CREDITS AND BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA

Including regulations of banking

BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

1. Rudder Datt and sundaram – Indian economy, DelhiS Chand & Co. 1982

2.A .N .Agrawals – Indian Economics, New Delhi, Vikas 1979

3. K K Dogett – Indian Economics

4. Gunner Myrdal of world poverty

5. C T Kurien : Planning, poverty and social transformation (Allied publications)

6. C H Hannamantha Rao & P C Joshi, Reflections of Economic Development and social change essays in honour of VKRV Rao (Allied 1979)

Outcome of the Course:

1. The students to know about theories of population, National income, poverty, Employment, regulation.

2. To understand the basic concepts of Agricultural economics, credits and commercialization of Agriculture

3. To analysis the private company, small, and large scale industries, Labour productivity,

foreign trade, import export etc.

Course	PO1 knowledge	PO2 Analysis	Po3 Design	Po4 Development	Po5 Modern Tool	Po6 Society	Po7 Environment	Po8 Ethic	Po9 Team Work	Po10 Communication	Po1 Programme Management 1	Po12 Life Long Learning
Co1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Co2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Co3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

Objectives

1. To provide Compensation
2. To ensure Relief to the effected party

Unit-1. Evolution of law of torts

- 1.1. Its development by courts in England.
- 1.2. Forms of Action
- 1.3. Emergence of specific remedies from case to case.
- 1.4. Reception of Law of Torts in India.
- 1.5. Principles of Equity Justice and good conscience
- 1.6. Definition, nature, scope and objects
- 1.7. A Wrongful act violation of a duty (in rem) imposed by law, duty which is owned to people generally, Legal damages-damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damno
- 1.8. Tort distinguished from crime, breach of contract – The concept of Unliquidated damages- changing scope of Law of Torts: Expanding characterduites owned to people generally due to complexities of modern society, scientific and technological progress, industrialization, organization, specialization, occupational hazards-objects-prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal wrongs by payment of compensation, prescribing unlawful conduct by injunctions.

Unit-2. Principles of liability in torts

- 2.1. Fault
- 2.2. Wrongful intent
- 2.3. Negligence
- 2.4. Liability without fault
- 2.5. Violation of Ethical codes
- 2.6. Statutory liability
- 2.7. Fatal Accidents Act-Railway Act-Workmen's compensation Act-Motor vehicles Act-Carrier Acts-Insurance Laws.
- 2.8. Place of motive in torts.

2.9. Extinguishments of liability in certain situations:

2.10. Death, Actio personalis mortium cumpersona-Exceptions-Law reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934.

2.11. Waiver and Acquie

Unit-3. Justification in tort:

3.1. Volenti non fit injuria-What is free consent? Informed consent, mere knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk.

3.2. Necessity, Private and Public.

3.3. Plaintiff's default

3.4. Act of good and Inevitable Accident 18

3.5. Private defense

3.6. Statutory Authorisation

3.7. Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Acts

3.8. Parental and Quasi Parental Authority

Unit-4. Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India

4.1. Liability of state-sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Croen proceedings Act of U.K Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A.

4.2. Constitution of India (Arts 294 and 300)

4.3. Act of state

Unit-5. Vicarious liability:

5.1. Basis, Scope and Justification

5.2. Express Authorization

5.3. Ratification

5.4. Abetment

5.5. Special Relationships

5.6. Master and servant-arising out of and in the course of employment who is master? Control test who is servant, borrowed servant independent contractor?.

5.7. Principal and Agent

5.8. Corporation and Principal Officer

Unit-6. Torts against persons and personal relations:

6.1. Assault, Battery, Mayhem

6.2. False Imprisonment

6.3. Defamation-Libel, slander including law relating to privileges

6.4. Marital Relations, Domestic Relations, Parental Relations, Master and Servant Relations. 6.5. Malicious prosecution

6.6. Shortened Expectation of life.

6.7. Nervous shock.

6.8. Defenses.

6.9. Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio, dispossession

6.10. Movable property-Trespass to goods, Detinue, Conversion

6.11. Torts against Business interests-Injurious Falsehood, Misstatements passing off.

Unit-7. Absolute/strict liability:

7.1. Basic concepts

7.2. Theories of Negligence

7.3. Standards of care, Duty to take care, carelessness inadvertence

7.4. Doctrine of contributive Negligence.

7.5. Res ipsa loquitur and its due to Negligence with special reference to consumer protection law.

7.6. Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer protection law. 7.7. The rule in Ryland v. Fletcher.

Principle for application of these rules.

7.8. Storing of dangerous things.

7.9. Escape of dangerous things-application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster, Oelum, Gas Escape, Machua Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards).

7.10. Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.

Unit-8. Nuisance 19

8.1. Definition, Essentials, Types

8.2. Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air.

Unit-9. Legal Remedies:

9.1. Legal remedies

9.2. Award of damages-simple, special, punitive

9.3. Remoteness of damages-foreseability and directness tests

9.4. Injunction

9.5. Specific restitution of property

9.6. Extra-legal remedies-self help, re-entry in land, re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant abetment to nuisance

9.7. Judicial process in Tort-Dilatoriness-Complicated rules of procedures and evidence - Experts in trial process, reports of testing labs- Court fees, problems of access

Unit-10. Common Law and the Consumer:

10.1. Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professionals

10.2. Caveat emptor and Caveat Venditor

10.3. Deceit and false advertisement

10.4. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity.

10.5. Product liability-EEC directives

10.6. Right to common property resources-right to pass and repass on pathways

10.7. Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

SUGGESTED RERADINGS

1. Thomson Reuters - Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act
2. Dr.R.K.Bangia - Law of Torts
3. J.N.Pandey – Law of Torts

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop Ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
C003	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

The objective of the course:

1. To make the children understand the intent of the framers of the constitution and its interpretation in the context of balancing Justice, Rights and Governance.
2. To realise the status and importance of fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy and relations among them by understanding the articulation of its basic values under the Constitution of India.
3. To Understand and exercise legal rights and remedies and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework.

UNIT 1: Preamble Federal Secularism Social justice and the interpretation of preamble

UNIT 2: The union and its territory – Admission or establishment of new States – Formation of a new State- Alteration of boundaries of existing states.

UNIT 3: Citizenship- Right of citizenship of persons migrated from Pakistan, and persons of Indian origin residing outside of India, voluntary acquiring citizenship of foreign state not to be citizens continuance of the rights of citizenship, Citizenship Act.

UNIT 4: Fundamental Rights - Definition – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights- The Right to equality, equality of opportunity – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.

UNIT 5 : Right to freedom- Freedom of Speech and Expression – Freedom of the press – Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court – Freedom of Assembly – Freedom of Association – Freedom of Movement – Freedom of Reside and Settle – Freedom of Profession / Business e.t.c – Property and Social Control 1950 to 1978 – Property and Social Control – After 1978- Freedom of Religion.

UNIT 6: Right against exploitation Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour – Prohibition of employment of children in factories e.t.c. – Protection of interests of minorities – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

UNIT 7 : Personal Liberty- Right of an accused – Double jeopardy – Right against self – Incrimination – Right against Retrospective Punishment – Right to life and personal Liberty – Meaning of Art 21, Gopalan case- “ Personal Liberty “ Meaning in Maneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra e.t.c

UNIT 8 : Constitutional Remedies- Art 32 enforcement of fundamental rights – Power of parliament to modify the rights the conferred by this part in their 3 application to forces etc.

Unit 9: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: Directive Principles – Reasons for incorporation – Directive Principles – Direction of social change – A new social order- The interrelation ship of Fundamental Rights and directive principles- Judicial balance- Constitutional amendments Arts 31 –A, 31- B, and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles- Judicial policy towards directive principles form Champakam to Minerva Mills- What is “State” ? Art 12 – Naresh Vs State of Maharashtra – is Judiciary “State”?

Books Prescribed:

1. H. M. Seervai – Constitution of India
2. Granville Austin – The Indian Constitution cornerstone of a Nation
3. Dr. J. N. Pandey – Constitution Law
4. M. P. Jain – Constitution Law
5. P. M. Bakshi – The Constitution of India
6. D. D. Basu – Introduction to the Constitution of India
7. V. N. Shukla – Constitution of India
8. Granville Austin – Working a Democratic Constitution

The outcome of the Course:

1. The students become aware of the significance of the Indian constitution as a fundamental law of the Land.
2. Understanding the constitution and its values and protecting and nurturing the ideals of the framers of the constitution.
3. Ensuring knowledge about the various Fundamental Rights and duties and the Directive Principles that are fundamental in the governance of the country.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

FOURTH SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	4.1	Political Science-IV	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		4.2	Sociology – II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		4.3	Constitutional Law-II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		4.4	Administrative Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						24	80	320	400

POLITICAL SCIENCE –IV (Principles of Public Administration)

Objectives :

1. To analyse the Nature, Scope and importance of public administration and relationship with the other social science
2. To explain the Development emerging Trends, personnel administration through the Human relation approach
3. To learn the Financial administrator through the Budgeting

POLITICAL SCIENCE –IV (Principles of Public Administration):

Unit-1. Introduction : nature and scope of public administration, its importance with special reference to developed societies, relations with other Social Sciences; Politics, Sociology , Economics and Law, Differences between Public Administration and Private Administration, Evolution of Public Administration as a Classical, Neo Classical and Behavioral discipline and Evolution of Public Administration - New Public Administration and onwards.

Unit-2. Classical and Behavioral theories; Luther Gullick, Henry Fayol, F.W. Taylor, Max Weber, Chester Bernard and Herbert Simon.

Unit-3. Development and emerging Trends; Waldo, Weidner, F.W. Riggs, Dror, Ostrom.

Unit-4. Public Personnel Administration, Concept and Importance, Methods, and machinery of recruitment, Training and Development, Motivation, Grievances and Human Relations.

Unit-5. Financial Administration: Nature, Scope and importance of financial administration, agencies of Financial Administration, Principles of Budgeting , reparation and passing of Budget, Public Enterprises, Planning Commission and Evaluation.

Books Prescribed

1. M.Venkatarangaiya and G.Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in A.P.
2. Iqbal Narain, Panchayat Raj Administration
3. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
4. L.P.Sharma , History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
5. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
6. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Outcomes :

1. To gain the skill development and employment facilities to learn the public administration
2. To understanding the human relations and personnel management employability facilities.

3. To gain financial and budgeting knowledge
 Know the skill development and employability.

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2

SOCIOLOGY – II
The study of Indian society

1. students are expected to gain knowledge to the intricacies of the industrial society in India
2. Ability to analyse the special features of the industrial society in India.
3. This help in enhancing the skill and competency to understand the industry and urbanization in the progress of a nation.

- 1 The development of Indian society
 - a Unity and Diversity
 - b Continuity and change, ancient, medieval
- 2 India as a plural society; variations of
 - a Cultural diversities
 - b Linguistic, religions, political, economic and cultural communities
- 3 Major institutions of Indian society
 - a Family
 - b Caste
 - c Village
- 4 Tribe and caste in the traditional order
- 5 Caste and class in contemporary India
- 6 The backward classes
- 7 Trends of change in Indian society - rural and urban
- 8 Indian cultural values and development
- 9 Impact of Muslim and British culture

BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

- 1 N. K. Bose, The structure of Hindu society, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1975
- 2 G S Gurye – Caste: Class and occupation
- 3 Romesh Thapper (ed) Tribe, Caste and Religion in India, New Delhi, Mac Millan, 1977

4 Andhra Esteile: The backward classes and the new social order

5 A R Desai: Rural sociology

6 M.K. Srinivasan: Social change in Modern India

7 K M Kapadia: Marriage and family in India

8 Government of India publication: Social Legislation

9 Prabhu – Hindu social organization

10 Kingsley Davis: Human Society

Books Recommended:

1. David G. Mendemannm : Society in India, Bombay, popular Prakashan.
2. Harvey Johnson: Sociology; A systematic introduction
3. Mac. Iver and page; Society.

Outcome of the Course:

1. This course elaborates nature of crimes its causes and the ways of to solve the problems as well as objectives of punishment.
2. Its kinds and its various theories of punishments and also problems of women, challenged groups explosiveness of population and control growth of population, unemployment, poverty, environmental.
3. Communication problems, linguist, regional terrarium problems which our country facing.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO2		1	2	3		2	2		2	3	1	1
CO3			1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

Objectives of the Course:

1. This course focuses on the power of the federal government and the allocation of decision-making authority among got institutions including federation and separation of powers.
2. To examine the centre-state relation in a federal system.
3. Understand the principles of Natural Justice and theories for the interpretation of the law and its significance in judicial decisions.

Unit 1: Federalism:

- 1.1: Federalism-Principles-Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a Federal Government.
- 1.2: Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of state-Process of Constitutional Amendment. Identification of Federal features.
- 1.3: Legislative relations between the Centre and the State
- 1.4: Administrative Relations-Centre States.
- 1.5: Financial Relations-centre-states
- 1.6: Governor's position from the Perspective of Federalism.
- 1.7: Center's Powers over the States-Art. 356.
- 1.8: J&K-Special status.
- 1.9: Critical problems of Indian Federalism. Sarkaria Commission-Greater Autonomy v. Central Control. One party domination. The emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional Parties.

Unit 2: Parliamentary government:

- 2.1: West Minister Model-Indian experience before independence-Choice of Parliamentary Government
- 2.2: President of India-Election, Qualifications, Impeachment, salary
- 2.3: Council of Ministers-President's constitutional position.
- 2.4: Governor and State Government-Constitutional Relationship
- 2.5: Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech. The practice of law-making etc.,
- 2.6: Legislative Privileges v. Fundamental Rights. In re. Art. 143 of the Constitution of India.
- 2.7: Prime Minister-Cabinet System-Collective responsibility Individual responsibility. President-Prime minister relationship.
- 2.8: Party system-Anti -defection law. Freedom of an A.P. /M.L.A to dissent.

Unit 3: Constitutional process of adaptation and alteration:

- 3.1: Methods of Constitutional Amendments-Written-Unwritten, Rigid-Flexible Constitutions. Provisions can be amended by ordinary procedure, special procedure, and Review of Constitutional Amendments.

- 3.2: Limitations upon Constitutional amendments Shankari Prasad, SajjanSingh.
- 3.3: Golaknath v. Punjab-Why should federal Rights be immune from the process of Constitutional Amendment.
- 3.4: Basic structure doctrine as a limitation-Kesavanand Bharathi.
- 3.5: Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Constituent Power of the Supreme Court. Vaman Rao v. Minerva Mills.
- 3.6: Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain; Judicial Consensus on Basic Structure Doctrine.
- 3.7: Legislative and Judicial Attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine; Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Special Bench to Reconsider the Basic Structure Issue. Forty-second Constitutional Amendment. Forty fourth Constitutional Amendment .
- 3.8: Minerva Mills and subsequent developments of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Responsibility of the Court; Activism v. Restraint.

Unit 4: Emergency:

- 4.1: Emergency-need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies, Experience in other democracies.
- 4.2: Proclamation of emergency-conditions-Art. 352-Effect of Emergency on Centre-State Relations.
- 4.3: Emergency and suspension of Fundamental Rights Arts. 358, 359- Makhan Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabalpure.
- 4.4: Financial emergency.

Unit 5: Services under the constitution.

- 5.1: Doctrine of Pleasure (Art. 310)
- 5.2: Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311)
- 5.3: Tulsiram Patel-Exceptions to Art. 311.

Unit 6: Judicial process under the constitution.

- 6.1: Judicial Review-Art. 32, 226, 227.
- 6.2: Nature of Judicial Review.
- 6.3: Court system in India: Backlogs, Arrears, Alternatives, Lok Adalats, etc,
- 6.4: Judges, Appointments, Conditions of service etc,
- 6.5: Subordinate Judiciary.
- 6.6: Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High court.
- 6.7: Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- 6.8: Public interest Litigation.

SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1: Basu.D.D -Commentary on the Constitution of India.
- 2: Hidayatullah.M (Ed) -Constitutional Law of India
- 3: Seervai.H.M -Constitution of India.

- 4: Austin.G –Indian Constitution A cornerstone of a Nation.
- 5: Banerjee.A.C –Constitutional History of India.
- 6: Khanna.H.R –Making of India’s Constitution
- 7: Shiva Rao.B –Framing of India’s Constitution.
- 8: Jain.M.P –Indian Constitutional Law.
- 9: Relevant volumes of the Annual survey published by Indian Institute

The outcome of the Course:

1. Know about the enforcement remedies available under the constitution of India and about access to justice through public interest litigation.
2. Comprehend the basic feature of the Constitution of India and the importance of the role of the Judiciary in ensuring checks and balances; and
3. Understand the meaning, nature and concept of federalism, and its essential features and be able to familiarize yourself with the Indian federal structure and its status quo in the contemporary era.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

OBJECTIVES-

1. The course is designed for students to understand Administrative law is an individual interface with state due to the radical change in the philosophy regarding. The role and function of the state (laissez Faire to welfare) The opportunities of interaction with administrative law was increased many folds and continue to increase .
2. It provides detail understanding the functions of the government and the executives and protecting the rights of the citizens and maintaining the law and order and its implementation.
3. The main objective of the administrative law is to limit the powers of the government to protect citizens against their abuse.

[ADMINISTRATIVE LAW]

Unit-1. Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law

- 1.1. From a Laissez Faire to a Social Welfare State; State as regulator of private interest; State as provider of services; Other functions of Modern State; Relief; Welfare
- 1.2. Evolution of Administration as the fourth branch of government; Necessity for delegation of powers on administration
- 1.3. Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration
 - 1.3.1. Regulatory Agencies in the United States
 - 1.3.2. Conseil d' Etate of France
 - 1.3.3. Tribunalization in England and India
- 1.4. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law and Public Administration
- 1.5. Separation of Powers: To what extent relevant to administrative functions?
- 1.6. Rule of Law and Administrative Law
- 1.7. Definitions of Administrative Law
- 1.8. Scope of Administrative Law
- 1.9. Emerging trends: Positive duties of administration under the modern social welfare legislation and compulsions of planning

Unit-2. Bureaucracy in India

- 2.1. Nature and Organization of civil service; Central and State
- 2.2. It's hierarchical character; Accountability and Responsiveness
- 2.3. Powers and Functions

- 2.4. Attainment of developmental and social welfare goals through bureaucracy; Problems and perspectives
- 2.5. Class character and Structure
- 2.6. Administrative deviance; Corruption; Nepotism; Mal-administration; Disciplinary proceedings and Prosecutions under Prevention of Corruption Act.

Unit-3. Legislative powers of administration

- 3.1. Necessity for delegation of legislative power
- 3.2. Constitutionality of delegated legislation; Powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute.
- 3.3. Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation
 - 3.3.1. Consultation of affected interests and public participation in decision making
 - 3.3.2. Publication of delegated legislation
- 3.4. Administrative directions; circular and policy statements
- 3.5. Legislative Control of delegated legislation
 - 3.5.1. Laying procedures and their efficacy
 - 3.5.2. Committees on delegated legislation-their constitution-function and effectiveness
 - 3.5.3. Hearings before Legislative Committees
- 3.6. Judicial Control of delegated legislation-Doctrine of Ultra Vires
- 3.7. Sub-Delegation of legislative powers

Unit-4. Judicial powers of administration

- 4.1. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration
- 4.2. Administrative Tribunals and other adjudicating authorities their ad hoc character-Compare administration of justice in court with that of Tribunals (Ref.Robson)
- 4.3. Nature of Tribunals; Constitution; Procedure; Rules of evidence, etc., with special reference to the following:
 - 4.3.1. Central Board of Customs and Excise
 - 4.3.2. MRTP Commission 25
 - 4.3.3. ESI courts
 - 4.3.4. Service Tribunals
- 4.4. Jurisdiction of Administrative Tribunals and Other authorities; Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions and relevance of this distinction in the light of recent decisions of the Supreme Court
- 4.5. The Right to Hearing; Essentials of hearing process, Bias (no one can be a judge in his own cause); Oral Hearing, etc.,
- 4.6. Rules of Evidence- No evidence; Some evidence and Substantial evidence rules
- 4.7. Requirements regarding Reasoned Decisions.
- 4.8. The Right to Counsel

4.9. Institutional Decisions

4.10. Administrative Appeals

4.11. Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England

4.12. US Regulatory Agencies and Administrative Procedures Act, 1946

4.13. Emerging trends of Tribunalization in India as a means to relieve congestion in the courts and utilization of administrative expertise

Unit-5. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

5.1. Preliminary

5.1.1. Courts as the final authority of determine legality of administrative action; Problems and Perspectives

5.1.2. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedy

5.1.3. Standing; Standing for Social Action Litigation

5.1.4. Laches

5.1.5. Res Judicata

5.2. Grounds of Judicial Review: Scope of judicial review

5.2.1. Jurisdictional error/ultra vires

5.2.2. Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction

5.2.3. Error apparent on the face of the record

5.2.4. Violation of Principles of Natural Justice

5.2.5. Primary jurisdiction

5.2.6. Absence of ripeness

5.2.7. Political Question

5.2.8. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation

5.3. Methods of Judicial Review

5.3.1. Statutory Appeals

5.3.2. Mandamus

5.3.3. Certiorari

5.3.4. Prohibition

5.3.5. Quo-warranto

5.3.6. Habeas corpus

5.3.7. Declaratory Judgment and Injunctions

5.3.8. Specific Performance and civil suits for compensation

5.3.9. Fact-finding Commissions

Unit-6. Administrative Discretion

- 6.1. Need for administrative discretion
- 6.2. Administrative discretion and Rule of Law
- 6.3. Malafide exercise of discretion
- 6.4. Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority
- 6.5. Irrelevant Considerations
- 6.6. Non-exercise of discretionary power
- 6.7. Discretion to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution
- 6.8. Limiting, confining and restructuring discretion-general discretion, technical discretion

Unit-7. Liability for wrongs: (Tortious and Contractual)

- 7.1. Tortious Liability: Sovereign and Non-sovereign functions
- 7.2. Crown Proceedings Act of UK and Torts Claims Act of US
- 7.3. Statutory Immunity
- 7.4. Act of State
- 7.5. Contractual liability of Government
- 7.6. Government privilege in legal proceedings; State secrets, Public interest, etc.,
- 7.7. Right to Information and Open government
- 7.8. Estoppel and Waiver

Unit-8. Corporations and Public undertakings

- 8.1. State Monopoly; Remedies against arbitrary action or for action against public policy
- 8.2. Liability of public and private corporations of departmental undertakings
- 8.3. Legal Remedies 8.4. Accountability; Committee on public undertakings, Estimates committee, etc. Unit-9. Informal methods of settlement of disputes and grievance redressal procedure
- 9.1. Conciliation and mediation through Social Action Groups
- 9.2. Use of media, lobbying and public participation in policy making
- 9.3. Public inquiries and Commissions of inquiry
- 9.4. Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner
- 9.5. Lok pal, lokayukta
- 9.6. Vigilance Commission
- 9.7. Congressional and Parliamentary Committees

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1 : D.D.Basu,Comparative Administrative Law (1998).
- 2 : Wade,Administrative Law (Seventh Ed, Indian print 1997), Universal ,Delhi
- 3 : J.C.Garner, Administrative Law(1989)
- 4: M.P.Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Vol.I and II (1996)Universal,Delhi.
- 5 : Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997),Universal Delhi.
- 6 : P.Sathe,Administrative Law (1998) Butterworths-India,Delhi.

OUTCOMES-

- 1.The course on administrative law must lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration.
2. Law students usually develop a wide range of skills and they are transferable to any carriers and its focusing on the development of and historical back ground of the administrative law and knowing about delegated legislation and separation of powers and also about the functions of the courts and tribunals and constitutional provisions with the help of various judgement delivered by the Supreme Court and high courts.
3. It helps in the functions of the courts and tribunals and the constitutional provisions through various judgements.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2
CO2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
CO3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1

FIFTH SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	5.1	Political Science-V	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		5.2	Economics – III	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		5.3	History of Courts, Legislation and Legal profession in India	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		5.4	Law Of Crimes- I (IPC)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		5.5	Family Law – I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	100	400	500

POLITICAL SCIENCE –V (International relations and Organizations)

Political science-V

Objectives :

- 1.To deal with issues relating to international politics and organizations
2. To analyze national power, war, international law for maintain peace and the method of balance of power
- 3.To discuss the concepts of UNO and its main organs

POLITICAL SCIENCE –V (International relations and Organizations):

The course is divisible in to two major parts;

Part – 1 :International Relation and Part – 2 : International Organization Part – 1 : The world community, sovereign state, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural and other organizations. Components of national power, population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force. Limitations on national power, international morality, public opinion , international law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons. Major sources of conflict; East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism. Causes of I world war, II world war , Study of various Treaties Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change; Alliance and balance of power approach; Collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation , mediation, conciliation and resource to international organization arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO, promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the Specialized Agencies. The case for against world government.

Part - II Inter- governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization. The annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decision during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat. The special features of the I.L.O. and international financial institutions. The United Nations and its principal organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Government Organizations.

Books Prescribed

1. M.Venkatarangaiya and G.Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in A.P.
2. Iqbal Narain, Panchayat Raj Administration
3. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
4. L.P.Sharma , History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
5. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
6. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Outcomes :

- 1.To gain the knowledge and employability through the international organisations.
- 2.To understand skill development through the international law.
- 3.To gain the knowledge and skill development through the UNO and its main organs.

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2

ECONOMICS – III**Objectives of the Course:**

1. The objective of macroeconomic policies is to maximize the level of national income.
2. Providing the economic growth to raise the utility and standard of living of participants in the economy.
3. There are also a number of secondary objectives which are held to lead to the maximization of income over the long run

Unit – I: Money, inflation and monetary, Policy, Money, function of money, Primary or main or original functions, Secondary functions, contingent functions.

Unit II: Kinds of Money, Money can be classified according to various basis, Role or importance of Money, Objective of Monetary policy, monetary policy for under developed or developing economy.

Unit – III: Central and Commercial Banking, Central Bank, Principles of central Banking, Functions of central Banks, functions of commercial banks, Utility of commercial Banks, Balance sheet of the Bank Specimen of a balance sheet.

Unit – IV: Role of credit and Banking system; Negative role of credit, Banking credit systems, Principles of credit creation by banks, Principles of sound lending Creation of credit basing on primary or, passive deposits, Creation of credit basing or derivative or active deposits, Multiple Expansion of Credit through the banking system, Limitation of bank rate policy, condition to be fulfilled or limitations.

Unit – V: Rural Money Markets; Non-institutional agencies or private sources, Money-lenders are popular in rural areas due to many reason, organized rural money market, objective of NABARD

Unit – VI: Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Resources, Domestic or internal sources of resources mobilization, External resources.

Unit – VII: Public Expenditure, Public Debt and Budgeting

Unit – VIII: Fiscal Policy, Objective of fiscal policy in under developed countries. Fiscal policy and trade cycles (1) Fiscal policy during inflation (2) Fiscal policy in a depression. Bringing to stabilisator or correction of disequilibrium of Balance of payments, Trade Measures, Other Corrective measures, monetary measures and devaluation.

Unit – IX Role of Capital Formation, Credit and Banking System.

Unit – X International Financial Institutions, IMF and IBRD

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), Structure and management of the IMF< Resources of the IMF,

- a) Aid to countries
- b) Repurchase of purchases
- c) Stand by Arrangements
- d) Exchange Stability (Determination of par Value)
- e) Control against the IMF
- f) Criticism against the IMF and
- g) Achievement of the IMF

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

1. Myneni, Principles of Economics, Allahabad Law Agency ,Fairabad ,Haryana.
2. Ruddar dath and K.P.M. Sundharam , Indian Econmy,S.Chand &company, New Delhi.
3. B.P. Tyagi , Public Finance, Meerut.
4. A.C. Agarwal , Public Finance Theory & practice ,Lakshimi Narayana Agrwal, Agra-3.
5. T.N. Hajela, Public Finance, Konark Publishers PVT Ltd main vikas Marg, Delhi.

Outcome of the Course:

1. To understanding of the international economic relations.
2. Assess the role of capital formation, central and commercial Banking System.
3. To understanding the public expenditure, public debt and budgeting and rural money markets

	PO1	PO2	Po3	Po4	Po5	Po6	Po7	Po8	Po9	Po10	Po1	Po12
Course	knowledge	Analysis	Design	Development	Modern	Society	Environment	Ethic	Team	Communication	Programme	Life
					Tool				Work		Management	Long
											1	Learning
Co1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Co2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
Co3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3

HISTORY OF COURTS LEGISLATURE AND LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA – I

Objectives

1. Stating Advantages disadvantages and features of Administration of Civil, Criminal Courts
2. Discussing different enactments – i.e Advocates Act, 1961

Unit-1.COURTS

1.1 Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600 – 1773) And the development of courts and judicial institutions under The East India Company

1.2 Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat System of Courts – Reforms made under the Palan of 1774 and re – organization in 1780 29

1.3 Regulating Act of 1773 – Supreme Court at Calcutta– its composition, power and functions – failure of the court – Act of 1781 – Supreme Court vis – a – vis Mofussil Courts

1.4 Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1781, 1790, 1793 progress of Adalat system under Sir. John Shore

1.5 Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts – The Indian High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1915 – High Courts under the Government of India, 1935 – High courts under the Indian Constitution

1.6 Development of Rule of law, separation of powers, Independence of judiciary

1.7 Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions – Abolition of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions

1.8 Court system generally under the Constitution of India

Unit-2.LEGAL PROFESSION

2.1 Legal profession in Pre – British India – Role, Training and functions

2.2 Law practitioners in the Mayor’s Courts established Under the Charter of 1726

2.3 Organization of legal profession under the Charter of 1774

2.4 Legal profession in Company’s Courts

2.5 Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys Under Legal Practitioner’s Act, 1853

RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS:

1 Herbert Cowell, The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India – 6th Ed. Rev. S S Bagchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936

2 Sr. Courtenay Ilbert, The Government of India, 2nd Ed. London, OUP 1907 2 M P Jain – Outline of Indian Legal History, Dahawantra Mechanical and Law Book House, Delhi

3 A B Keith – A Constitutional History of India, 1600 -1935, 2nd Ed. Allhabad, Central Book Depot, 1961

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
C003	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

LAW OF CRIMES-I (IPC)

Objectives:

1. Defines the concept of crime and what constitute an offence.
2. Indian Penal Code is the major substantive law which deals with definitions of various crimes committed in India and their punishments.
3. Knowledge about the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of range of offences under the Indian penal code

Paper – 5.4

LAW OF CRIMES-I (IPC)

Unit-1.General 1.1. Conception of Crime 1.2. State's power to determine acts or omissions as crimes 1.3. State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime 1.4. Distinction between crime and other wrongs 1.5. Pre-colonial notions of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim, tribal laws 1.6. The Colonial reception-Macaulay's draft based essentially British notions 1.7. I.P.C a reflection of different social and moral values 1.8. Applicability of I.P.C 1.8.1. Territorial 1.8.2. Personal 1.9. Salient features of the I.P.C

Unit-2.Elements of Criminal Liability 2.1. Author of crime-natural person and a fit subject for punishment, companies and corporations 2.2. Mens rea-evil intention 30 2.3. Importance of mens rea 2.4. Recent trends of fix liability without mens rea in certain socio-economic offences 2.5. An act in furtherance of guilty intent 2.6. An omission as specifically includes in the Code 2.7. Injury to another

Unit-3.Group Liability 3.1. Stringent provision in case of combination of persons attempting to disturb peace 3.2. Common intention 3.3. Abetment 3.3.1. Instigation, aiding and conspiracy 3.3.2. Mere act of abetment punishable 3.4. Unlawful assembly 3.4.1. Basis of liability 3.5. Criminal conspiracy 3.6. Rioting as a specific offence

Unit-4.Stages of Crime 4.1. Guilty intention-mere intention not punishable 4.2. Preparation 4.2.1. Preparation not punishable 4.2.2. Exception in respect of certain offences of grave nature or of peculiar kind such as possession, counterfeit coins, false weights and measure 4.3. Attempt 4.3.1. Attempt when punishable-specific IPC provisions 4.3.2. Tests for determining what constitutes attempt proximity equivocally and social danger. 4.3.3. Impossible attempt

Unit-5.Factors negating guilty intention 5.1. Mental incapacity 5.1.1. Minority 5.1.2. Insanity-impairment of cognitive facilities, emotional imbalance 5.1.3. Medical and legal insanity 5.2. Intoxication-involuntary 5.3. Private defence-justification and limits 5.3.1. When private defence extends to causing of death protection body and property 5.4. Necessity 5.5. Mistake of fact

Unit-6.Types of punishment 6.1. Death 6.1.1. Social relevance of capital punishment 6.1.2. Alternative to capital punishment 6.2. Imprisonment for life, with hard labour, simple imprisonment 6.3. Forfeiture of property 6.4. Fine 6.5. Discretion in awarding punishment 6.6. Minimum punishment in respect of certain offences

Unit-7.Specific offences against human body 7.1. Causing death of human beings 31 7.1.1. Culpable homicide 7.1.2. Murder 7.1.2.1. Distinction between culpable homicide and murder 7.2. Specific mental element requirement in respect of murder 7.3. Situation justifying treating murder as culpable homicide not amounting to murder 7.3.1. Grave and sudden provocation 7.3.2. Exceeding right to private defense 7.3.3. Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force 7.3.4. Death in sudden fight 7.3.5. Death caused by consent of the deceased-Euthanasia 7.3.6. Death caused by person other than the person Intended 7.3.7. Miscarriage with or without consent 7.4. Rash and negligent act causing death 7.5. Hurt-grievous and simple 7.6. Assault and criminal force 7.7. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinements-kidnapping from lawful guardianship and from outside India 7.8. Abduction

Unit-8.Offences against women 8.1. Insulting the modesty of a woman 8.2. Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman 8.3. Causing miscarriage without woman's consent 8.4. Causing death by causing miscarriage without women's consent 8.5. Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse 8.6. Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution 8.7. Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband 8.8. Rape 8.9. Custodial rape 8.10.Marital rape 8.11.Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband 8.12.Common law remedies to protect against obscene/indecent depiction of woman

Unit-9.Offences against property 9.1. Theft 9.2. Cheating 9.3. Extortion 9.4. Robbery and dacoity 9.5. Mischief 9.6. Criminal misrepresentation and criminal breach of trust 9.7. Criminal trespass 9.8. Forgery

Unit-10.Offences by or relating to public servants 10.1. Public servant taking gratification of other than legal remuneration 10.2. Public servant induced by illegal or corrupt means to do or not to do an act 10.3. Public servant obtaining valuable thing without consideration connection with official functions. 10.4. Public servant framing incorrect document without intent to cause injury 10.5. Unlawful buying or bidding by public servant 32 10.6. Special legislation dealing with prevention of corruption, prevention of corruption Act, objective and scope 10.7. False evidence and offences against public justice

Unit-11.Offences against the State 11.1. Waging attempting conspiring to wage or collecting the ammunition to wage war against the Government of India 11.2. Assaulting President or Governor of a State with an intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful

power 11.3. Sedition 11.4. War against a power at peace with the Government of India are committing depredations on the territories or such powers 11.5. Permitting or aiding or negligently suffering the escape of or rescuing of harbouring, a state of prisoner

Unit-12. Defamation 12.1. Defamation 12.2. Punishment for defamation 12.3. Printing or engraving matter known to be defamatory 12.4. Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

1. Gaur.K.D-Criminal Law-Cases and materials (1985 Edn)
2. Ratanlal-Dhirajlal-Law of Crimes (1987) 23rd Edn.
3. Huda-Law Crimes
4. Kenny-Outlines of Criminal Law (Chapt 1to3)
5. Ratanlal-Dhirajlal-The Indian Penal Code
6. Achuthen Pillai.P.S-Criminal Law
7. Nigam,R.C-Law Crimes in India-Vol

Outcome of the course:

1. A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them
2. The Indian Penal Code is a major criminal law help the students in their future endeavors as a lawyers judges and their respective legal fields.
3. Acquires knowledge on various offences and their punishments and implement their knowledge in punishing the offenders.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3
CO2	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	3

FAMILY LAW -1

OBJECTIVES

1. Impart knowledge relating to issues of the family such as marriage, adoption, maintenance, guardianship and divorce.
2. Acquaint students regarding customs and influence of religion on these issues and social evils such as Sati, Child Marriage, etc.,
3. Introduce students to the existing personal and secular laws on these issues and allied matters

Unit-1. Marriage and Kinship

1.1. Evolution of the institution of marriages and family

1.2. Role of religion, rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital relations

1.3. Types of family based upon; lineage-patrilineals, matrilineal, authority, structure patriarchal and martriarchal, location-patrilocal and matrilocal and number of conjugal units nuclear extended, joint and composite.

1.4. Applicability of law

1.4.1. Who is a Hindu?

1.4.1.1. Who is s Muslim?

1.4.1.2. Who is a Christian?

1.4.2. Sources of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian law 33

Unit-2. Customary practices and the State

2.1. Polygamy

2.2. Concubinage

2.3. Child marriage

2.4. Sati

2.5. Dowry

2.6. State intervention through various legal measures

Unit-3. Conversion and its effect on family

3.1. Marriage

3.2. Adoption

3.3. Guardianship

3.4. Succession

Unit-4. Matrimonial Remedies

4.1. Non-judicial resolution of marital conflict problems

4.1.1. Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution

4.1.2. Divorce under Muslim personal law-Talaq and Talaq-e-tafweez

4.2. Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems A general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and principles of irretrievable breakdown of marriage

4.3. Nullity of marriage

4.4. Option of puberty

4.5. Restitution of conjugal rights

4.6. Judicial separation

4.7. Desertion-a ground for matrimonial relief

4.8. Cruelty-a ground for matrimonial relief

4.9. Adultery- a ground for matrimonial relief

4.10. Other grounds for matrimonial relief

4.11. Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Muslim law(Khula and Mubaraat)

4.12. Bars to matrimonial relief

4.12.1. Doctrine of strict proof

4.12.2. Taking advantage of one's own wrong and disability

4.12.3. Accessory

4.12.4. Connivance

4.12.5. Collusion

4.12.6. Condonation

4.12.7. Improper or unnecessary delay

4.12.8. Residuary clause-no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief

Unit-5. Alimony and maintenance

5.1. Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parents who are unable to support themselves under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

5.2. Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy-a review under different personal laws

5.3. Alimony and maintenance as ancillary relief, alimony, pendente lite and permanent maintenance

5.4. Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1996-a critical review
34

Unit-6. Child and the Family

6.1. Legitimacy

6.2. Adoption

6.3. Custody, maintenance and education

6.4. Guardianship

Unit-7. Family and its changing patterns

7.1. New emerging trends

7.1.1. Attenuation of family ties

7.1.2. Working women and their impact on spousal relationship, composition of family, status and role of women and decision making authority structure.

7.2. Factors affecting the family-demographic, environmental, religious, legislative

7.3. Process of social change in India-Sanskritisation, Westernization, secularization, universalisation, patriarchalisation and modernization including industrialization and urbanization

Unit-8. Establishment of Family court

Unit-9. Securing of a Uniform Civil Code

9.1. Religious pluralism and its implication

9.2. Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Gaur.K.D-Criminal Law-Cases and materials (1985 Edn)

2. Ratanlal-Dhirajlal-Law of Crimes (1987) 23rd Edn.

3. Huda-Law Crimes
4. Kenny-Outlines of Criminal Law (Chapt 1to3)
5. Ratanlal-Dhirajlal-The Indian Penal Code
6. Achuthen Pillai.P.S-Criminal Law
7. Nigam,R.C-Law Crimes in India-Vol-I
8. Stewart,S.W-A Modern view of Criminal Law (Pergamon Press Oxford 1969)
9. Gari Sing Gour-Penal Law of India
10. Bhatt,V.R-Essays in Criminal Law
11. Relevant volumes of the Annual survey published by Indian Law institute

OUTCOMES

- 1.Awareness on codified and uncodified personal laws and secular laws .
- 2.Develop problem-solving skills and practical knowledge in seeking relief through appropriate authorities
3. Awareness on various socio legal issues.

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3
C002	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C003	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3

SIXTH SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
			L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	6.1 Political Science-VI	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		6.2 Sociology – III	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		6.3 Legal Language and Legal Writing	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		6.4 Jurisprudence	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		6.5 Environmental Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total					30	100	400	500

POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (local- self-government)

Political science-VI

Objectives:

1. Examine the local self government to ancient to modern India
2. To analyse the different committees on Panchayat Raj Institutions
3. To explain the evolution of local self government and Constitutional status

PAPER -6.1 POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI (local- self government)

Unit-1.Introduction, Historical back ground of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India, village administration in ancient India , Position of Panchayat Raj during Medieval period, Panchayat Raj institution under the period of British rule.

Unit-2.Concept of Local-self Government Gandi-Vinoba’s grama swaraj

Unit-3.Theory of decentralized local self government

Unit-4.Local-government in rural India and Community development programmes

Unit-5.Balwantrai Mehata Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehata Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on Panchayati Raj system.

Unit-6.The concept of Panchayati Raj

Unit-7.Gramasabha, village and Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi, Zilla Parishad

Unit-8.Panchayat Raj and State Government, Supervision and guidance, General need, present methods and proposals and a new approach.

Unit-9.Political parties and Panchayat Raj

Unit-10. Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj

Unit-11. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Dr.L.M. Singhvi and P.K. Thunga recommendations.

Unit-12. Election for Local self –governments: The Panchayat, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas and the Election Commission for the purpose.

Books Recommended :

1. Shriam Maheswari, Local – self government in India
2. M.Venkatarangaiya and G.Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in A.P.
3. Iqbal Narain, Panchayat Raj Administration
4. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
5. L.P.Sharma , History of Medieval India, 1000-1740 AD.
6. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
7. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Outcomes:

1. To gain the skill development through local self government
2. To understanding the employability facilities to panchayat Raj Institutions
3. To gain the skill development changing the pattern of Panchayat Raj and employment facilities to the constitutional status

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
CO3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2

SOCIOLOGY –III
(Rural, Urban and Tribal Sociology)

Objectives of the Course:

1. It helps in understanding the different concepts, various organisations associated with the rural India.
 2. Ability to analyze the concepts of village community in India.
 3. This help in enhancing the skill and competency to understand the rural urban differences, rural problems as well as sociological explanations in rural aspects.
-
1. Human ecology, rural communities, urban communities and Tribal Communities and their characteristics, issues and problems.
 2. Village, Municipalities and Corporations, Gram Swaraj, Community Development.
 3. Rural Poverty, Bonded Labour, Agricultural Labour, Rural Employment, Town and Country Planning Environmental Issues, Role of local bodies in Law enforcement.
 4. Role of GOs and NGOs in rural and urban settings. Corporate social responsibility in combating rural and urban problems.
 5. Gram Nyayalaya, Lok Adalats, Right to Information Act, Legal Literacy.
 6. Social Work as a Profession, Methods and techniques of Social Case Work, Social Group work, Community Development and Social Action.
 7. Law and Public Opinion, Law as an Instrument of Social Change
 8. Tribe and Caste in the traditional Order-Caste and Class in Contemporary India – The Backward Classes.
 9. Trends of change in Indian Society – Indian Cultural values and Development – Coercion, Conflict and Change – Sociology as a Discipline _
Law and Society – Sociology of law and sociology of Legal Profession.

Books Recommended :

1. Harvy Johnson ; Sociology- systematic Instruction.
2. Sharma ; Sociology
3. Mao- Iwer and Page – Sociology
4. Kingsley Davis; Human Society;
5. M.Haralambos; Sociology- Themes and Perspectives , Delhi Oxford University Press
6. N.K.Bose: The Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi, Orient Longman
7. David G. Mandelrsum, Society in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan
8. Romesh Thappar (ed); tribe , Caste and Religion in India, New Delhi, Macmillan
9. Andre Betalle. The Backward Classes and New Social Order, Delhi, Oxford University Press.

10. A.R.Desai, Rural Sociology

11. M.N.Srinivas , Caste in Modern India.

12. Andre Betalle: Inequality and social change, Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Outcome of the Course:

1. This course elaborates nature of crimes its causes and the ways of to solve the problems as well as objectives of punishment.
2. Its various theories of punishments and also problems of women, challenged groups explosiveness of population
3. The control growth of population, unemployment, poverty, environmental and communication problems, linguist, regional terrarium problems which our country facing.

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
C002		2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
C003	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	2

LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING

Objectives

1. Laying foundation of legal terms, Legal Maxims.
2. Talking with difficult kinds of issues of Civil and Criminal
3. Brief or Summary Submissions before (simple precise courts) before courts of law

Unit-1. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL WRITING:

- 1.1. Concisions-clarity, cogency
- 1.2. Simplicity of Structure
- 1.3. Attention and awareness of Practical, legal import of sentences
- 1.4. Communicative Skills

Unit-2. GENERALLY USED LEGAL TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS IN LEGAL PROFESSION

PART-B

Unit-3. The student shall be explained about reading for understanding the contents and Organization of the text, reading for details & language study, vocabulary identification of source of law and case law. Use of legal dictionaries. For the above purpose a passage from a referred law book, journal or judicial decision may be given from the passage. The student may be asked to

- 1 Identify "Legal Terms"
- 2 Explain those terms
- 3 Use equivalent other terms
- 4 Identify case law
- 5 Analyze the point of law involved
- 6 Precise
- 7 Answer the questioned put based on that passage

PART-C

Unit-4. CONSTITUTION: Salient features of Indian Constitution

Unit-5. CONTRACTS: Essentials of valid contract-Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Hindu Marriage and ground of divorce

Unit-6. TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: Classification of movable and immovable Properties, essentials of gift, lease, mortgage, sale of agreement to sell, will.

Unit-7. EVIDENCE: Definition of Evidence Fact-Fact in Issue, Relevance of facts.

Unit-8. CRIMES: Essentials of Crime-Variety of crimes.

Unit-9. TORTS: Definition of Torts-Variety of Torts.

Unit-10. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE: Cognizable, non-cognizable offences arrest, warrant , bail , FIR – Hierarchy of courts.

Unit-11. CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE: Meaning of Order, Rule, Decree Judgment- Hierarchy of Courts.

Part-D

Unit-12. Pleadings and conveyancing in English - Pleat, Written Statement, Sale and Agreement to sell, Gift, lease, Mortgage, Will

SUGGESTED READINGS

1 Misra S.K – Legal Language and Legal Writing

2 Srikantha Mishra – Legal Language and Legal Writing

3 Sridhar M – Legal Language

4 Chaturvedi A.N – Principles and form of Pleading and Conveyancing

5 De Souza – Conveyancing

6 Mogha – Law of Pleadings

7 Mogha – Indain Conveyance Narayana P.S – Pleadings and Practice (Civil and Criminal)

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
C003	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

JURISPRUDENCE

OBJECTIVES

1. Impart knowledge about various concepts of Law, Legal Philosophies and schools of legal theory.
2. Introduce students to the existing legal system in India
 - Unit-1. Need to study Jurisprudence; Its relationship with political; power structures and just society.
 - Unit-2. What is a Concept?
 - 2.1. Concept; Ideas and Notions
 - 2.2. What is Theory? Difference between theory; hypothesis; conjecture; and opinions .
 - Unit-3. What is a Norm?
 - 3.1. Difference between maxims, rules, principles and customary rules
 - 3.2. Differences between Primary Rules and Secondary Rules.
 - 3.3. What is a Normative System
 - Unit-4. Concept of Law; Its difference with laws of natural science, social sciences, statistics, history 38
 - 4.1. Laws on obligation
 - Unit-5. Why are Laws obligatory?
 - 5.1. Define and discuss the following legal concepts: liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, Dharma with case material
 - 5.2. Contractarian Theories: General-will theories and Free-will theories and Autonomous theories particularly Positivist theories connected development of Austin onwards: Reference to Dworkin; Rawls and Marxian terms of the Doctrine of withering away of state, including Transcendental Theories.
 - 5.3. Whom does the law obligate? Personality; people; state-with particular reference to Directive Principles of State Policy; locus standi, Randhir Singh, Golaknath and other relevant cases.
 - Unit-6. Theories of Authority
 - 6.1. Types of authority; legislative, judicial and customary-their binding nature.

6.2. Bindingness with regard to Precedent. Determination of ratio and methods of Wanbaugh, Salmond, Good Hart, Simpson's approach in Jacob's case. Also the studying factors of Ilewlyn (information to be provided that there is no distinction between making and declaring, basing on Gestault psychology. (Ref: Peter Brett)

Unit-7. Limits on Legislative Authority

7.1. Positivist view that there are no limits. Discuss with reference to Austin, Kelsen, Golaknath and D.C Wadhwa's case.

7.2. Natural Law view that the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice; the legislation, from whatever source, must be in accordance with such principles. Discuss with reference to Aquinas, Finnis.

7.3. The Rationalists view that the limits are set by rational principles of justice Discuss with reference to Kant, Rawls.

7.4. The Basic Structure Doctrine-that the limits are set by the Basic Structure of the Constitution or the law itself; any legislation contrary to the basic structure is non-law (ref: KesavanandaBharathi's case)

7.5. Define and discuss the basic legal Concept of Reasonableness with reference to Indian cases. State of Madras v. V.G. Row (1952 SC 196). Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan v. State of U.P (AIR 1954 SC 224). KrishanchandaArora v. Commissioner of Police (1961 3 SCR 135. Hardhan Shah v. State of West Bengal (1975 3 SCC 198). Air India v. NargeshMeerza(AIR 1987 SC 1829). Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978 2SCR 621).

Unit-8. The Functions of Law

8.1. Law as the upholder of the moral order in the society

8.2. Concept of Dharma and connection between Law and Morality

8.3. Law for bringing efficiency and social stability; the utilitarian views

8.4. The differences between the ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order. Are they interchangeable? Can one replace another? Issue concerning the dialectics of law

8.5. Law as a means of Social Control

8.6. Law as Volksgeist

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bodenheimer Jurisprudence – The philosophy and Method of Law
2. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence
3. W.Friedmann , Legal Theory
4. M.D.A Freeman Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence

5. H.L.A Hart, the Concepts of Law
6. Dias - Jurisprudence

OUTCOMES

1. Develop analytical skills and logical thinking
2. Enabling students in understanding the legal and constitutional values
3. Equip students with contemporary legal problems and possible solutions

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
C003	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Including Wild Life Protection Act

Environmental law:

1. Provides an understanding of environmental pollution, environmental protection and conservation
2. Imparts knowledge on international conventions on environmental Protection
3. Imparts knowledge on climate change which is a global problem

Unit-1. The meaning of environment and pollution: 1.1. Definition, as defined in the Environment Protection Act: 1986 Sec. 2(a); “Pollution” as defined in the same Act, Sec 2(a), (b), (c), (d), (e); and in the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. “Forests”, as defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest conservation Act, 1980. the intended meaning of environment in Constitution, Articles 15(2) (b), 24, 39 (a), (b), (c),(e), (f), 47, 48 A, 49. 1.2. Causative factors of Pollution.

Unit-2. Subject matter of environmental laws:

Unit-3. Types and functions of environmental laws 3.1. Primary Protective Laws 3.1.1. For human-beings: Laws pertaining to: (a) Water (b) Air, (c) Noise, (d) Nuclear radiation, (e) Toxic substances. 3.1.2. For non human-beings: Laws pertaining to (a) Wild life (b) Marine life, (c) Forests, (d) Minor-forests, e) restrictions on trade. 3.2. Primary planning laws 3.2.1. For production :: Laws pertaining to : (a) Land use (b) Irrigation, (c) Industries, (d) Mining, (e) Grazing-land, (f) Catchments areas, (g) Wet land, (h) Estuaries. 3.2.2. For distribution :: Laws pertaining to : (a) Land ceiling (b) Town planning/zoning, (c) Slums, (d) Housing, (e) Recreational areas, (f) Parks, (g) Sanctuaries, (h) Biospheres.

Unit-4. Secondary laws: 4.1. Pertaining to the administration and functioning of Pollution Control Boards; Water- Boards; the Factories Acts, Forest Act Land Reform and Development Acts, industries Act, etc., 4.2. Laws relating to the administration within the Ministry of Environment and forest. 4.3. Laws relating to the collection, dissemination and publication of data by the Boards of Ministry, concerning. : a) Hazardous material, b) Endangering industries, c) Levels of pollution; and d) Types of safety measures available and implemented. 4.4. Laws relating to the role of the lower courts (including the Forest Courts).

Unit-5. Tertiary laws: 5.1. Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations that concern acquisition, regulation and distribution natural resources, (Water, Forests, Mines, Oil) (with special emphasis on Art. 14, 19, 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, 39(b)&(c); Union list; 6, 52, 56, 57. State list: 17, 18, 21, 23. Concurrent List: 17, 17-A, 17-B, 18, 20, and Ninth Schedule. 5.2. Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of India Art. 14, 15, 2(b), 19(e), 21, 31-c, 32, 38, 39, 32, 37, 48-A, 49, 51, 51-A(g).

Unit-6. International parameters of environment: 6.1. Stockholm Declaration and its impact. 6.2. Rio Summit 6.3. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). 40 6.4. State responsibility for environmental pollution 6.5. North South Perspective.

Unit-7. Legal strategies regulation 7.1. Deterrence through criminal liability, strict liability, Absolute Liability and Vicarious liability. 7.2. Principles of calculating penalties and economic sanctions against offenders. 7.3. Principles and methods of standardization 7.4. Managerial 7.4.1. Principles of tortious liability 7.4.2. Estoppel 7.4.3. Strategies of incentives, through non-taxation, deductions etc., 7.4.4. Methods of recovery through insurances, sureties, bonds etc., 7.5. Environmental courts/Tribunals

Unit-8. Rights in common law: 8.1. Basis of occupancy, usufruct and group or collective rights of indigenous communities in national and international laws.

Unit-9. Natural rights theories and its advocacy in environment related issues: 9.1. Right to life. 9.2. Right to livelihood 9.3. Right to reside 9.4. Right to development 9.5. The rights of future generations

Unit-10. Multinational corporate liabilities: In the legal responsibilities of multinational funding agencies.

Unit-11. Judicial activism and environment:

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

1. Gurdip Singh, Environmental Law
2. S.C. Sasthry, Environmental Law
3. S.C. Tripathi, Environmental Law
4. P. Lela Krishnan environmental law
5. Dr. N. Maheshwara swamy

Outcome of course:

- 1.Learnt to protect the environment and bring awareness among people about climate change ,conservation , environment protection techniques.
2. It enables to acquaint the various laws which governs our eco system.
- 3.Acquires basic knowledge of environment, pollution and various laws to reduce the environmental pollution.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	2

VII SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	7.1	Property Law (Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		7.2	Labour Law –I	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		7.3	Company Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		7.4	Public International Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		7.5	Interpretation of Statutes (Optional-I)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	100	400	500

PROPERTY LAW
(Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)

Property law:

Objectives:

1. Imparts knowledge on the concept of property ,the nature of property rights and the general principles governing the transfer of property
2. Knowledge on the substantive law relating to particular transfers such as sale, mortgage, lease ,exchange , gift and actionable claims.
3. Imparts knowledge on concept of trust and concept of will, easement rights.

PROPERTY LAW (Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act)

Unit-1.Jurisprudential contours of property 1.1. Concept and Meaning of Property: New Property; Governmental largesse 1.2. Kinds of property: Movable and Immovable property; Tangible and Intangible property; Intellectual property; Copyright; Patents and Designs; Trademarks 1.3. Private and Public property: Natural resources as property; Privatization of public property 1.4. Capitalist and socialist analysis of property: Property in means of Production 1.5. Possession and ownership as man; property relationship; Finder of lost goods 1.6. Social Functions of Property

Unit-2.LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY 2.1. General Principles of transfer of Property 2.2. Specific Transfers 2.2.1. Sale

Unit-3.Mortgage 3.1. Mortgage 3.2. Kinds of Mortgages, Simple Mortgage, Mortgage by conditional sale; distinguished from sale with a condition for repurchase. Usufructuary Mortgages, English Mortgage. 3.3. Distinguished from Mortgage by conditional sale, Mortgage by deposit of title deeds; 3.4. When registration is necessary? Anomalous Mortgage 3.5. Systematic constraints; When formalities are required? Formalities effect of non - Registration; Debt may be proved 3.6. Rights of Mortgagor; Right to Redeem; distinction between “Due” and “Payable”; Clog on redemption; Partial redemption; Accession to mortgaged property and Improvements; Mortgagor’s power to lease 3.7. Rights and liabilities of Mortgagee; Right to Foreclosure or Sale; Rights to sue for mortgage money; Accession to

mortgaged property; Rights of mortgagee in possession; Substituted Security 3.8. Liabilities of a Mortgagee in possession 3.9. Postponement of Prior Mortgage 3.10. Marshalling and Contribution 3.11. Who may Sue for redemption? 3.12. Conventional Subrogation; Legal Subrogation; "Redeem Up and Foreclose Down"

Unit-4. Actionable Claims, Security Interests in Immovables

Unit-5. Charges

Unit-6. Leases

Unit-7. Exchange

Unit-8. Gift

Unit-9. 9.1. Easements 9.2. Creation of Easements 9.3. Nature and Characteristics of Easements 9.4. Extinction of Easements 42 9.5. Riparian Rights 9.6. Licenses

Unit-10. Recordation of Property Rights 10.1. Law relating to Registration of documents affecting property relations; Exemption of leases and mortgages in favor of Land Development Bank from registration 10.2. Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to respective states 10.3. Investigation of title to property 10.4. Law relating to Stamp Duties 10.5. Of the liability of instruments to duty 10.6. Duties by whom payable 10.7. Effect of not only duty stamping instruments; examination and impounding of instruments; inadmissibility on evidence impounding of instruments

Outcomes:

1. To deal with property related civil matters in courts
2. To understand the various modes of transfer of properties such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and laws applicable to such transfers.
3. Awareness on trusteeship, will and easement rights in dealing with those cases in courts

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Textbook on Transfer of Property Act, Dr. Avatar Singh
2. Text book on Transfer of Property Act, R.K.Sinha
3. Textbook on Transfer of Property Act, Dr. G.P.Thripathi
4. Textbook on Transfer of Property act, vepa .P. Saradhi

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	3
CO2	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	3

LABOUR LAW-I

OBJECTIVES

1. Impart knowledge about the development of labour jurisprudence in India
2. Acquaint students regarding existing legislation protecting worker's rights, dispute Redressal mechanism
3. Introduce students to the collective bargaining process as an effective means to solve disputes

Unit-1.HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF LABOUR

- 1.1. Labour through the ages; Slave labour; guild system; Division on caste basis; Labour during feudal days
- 1.2. Colonial labour law and policy
- 1.3. Labour capital conflicts: exploitation of labour, profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganized labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super specialization, lack of alternative employment
- 1.4. International Labour Standards and their implementation
- 1.5. From laissez faire to welfare state: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to statute

Unit-2.TRADE UNIONISM

- 2.1. Labour Movement as a counter measure to exploitation,
- 2.2. History of Trade Union Movement in India Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association, amalgamation, rights and liabilities, dissolution
- 2.3. Legal Control, and protection of trade union, registration, amalgamation, rights and liabilities; dissolution
- 2.4. Problems, multiplicity of unions, over politicization intra – union and inter – union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union – shop, recognition of unions

Unit-3.COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

- 3.1. Concept of collective bargaining
- 3.2. International norms, conditions precedent; merits and demerits
- 3.3. Bargaining process
 - 3.3.1. Negotiation
 - 3.3.2. Pressurization: Strike and Lockout, go slow, work to rules, gherao

3.4. Structure of bargaining: plant, industry and national levels

3.5. Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement

3.6. Reforms in law Unit-4.STATE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 43

4.1. Theoretical foundations social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, Industrial peace and development, price control

4.2. Methods of regulation

4.2.1. Recognition of mutual arrangements

4.2.2. Assistance to bipartite settlements: conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders

4.2.3. State prescription of machinery: reference for adjudication (the political overtones), adjudicatory mechanisms (how do they differ from courts?) award, its binding nature, judicial review of awards

4.2.4. State prescription of standards in lay off, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings

4.3. The Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen 4.4. Unfair Labour Practices

Unit-5.Discipline in Industry: restrains on managerial prerogatives

5.1. Doctrine of Hire and Fire: history of management's prerogative

5.2. Fairness in disciplinary process

5.2.1. Punishment for misconduct: meaning of misconduct

5.2.2. The right to know: the charge sheet

5.2.3. The right to defined: domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision

5.2.4. renatal (permission) and Postnatal (approval); control during pendency of proceedings (S.33 of the I.D.Act.)

Unit-6.Legal Control and protection of trade unions: Indian Trade Union Act of 1926:

6.1. Registration , rights and liabilities of trade union.

6.2. Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union.

6.3. Problems; multiplicity of unions, over politicization, intra – union and inter – union Rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union- shop.

6.4. Recognition of unions.

6.5. Amendments to Trade Union Act and reforms in law.

Unit-7.Law relating to service conditions:

7.1. Industrial employment (standing Orders) Act, 1946- Scope and Object of the Act,

- 7.2. Model Standing Orders, and matters to be incorporated in standing orders (Schedule to the Act)
- 7.3. Submission of draft standing order, certification and modification of standing orders :
- 7.4. Interpretation of standing orders and power of appropriate Government to make rules
- 7.5. Concept of misconduct, disciplinary action and punishment for misconduct. Unit-8.Law relating Industrial Disputes: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947-
- 8.1. Conceptual conundrum: industry, industrial dispute, workmen;(Sec.2 'J'K' and 'S');
- Unit-9.Law relating Industrial Disputes: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- 9.1. Disputes settlement machinery
- 9.2. Conciliation officers,
- 9.3. Board of Conciliation,
- 9.4. Labour court,
- 9.5. Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal – duties and powers; (Sec.3-10)
- 9.6. Reference for adjudication Voluntary Arbitration (Sec 10 & 10A).
- 9.7. Award its binding nature and Judicial review of awards. (Sections 18 & 11-A). 44
- 9.8. Statutory limitations on strikes and lock-outs; unfair labour practices – prohibition and penalties, (Sec.22-31 & 25-T, 25U).
- 9.9. General and special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure (Sections 25A- 25S and 25K – 25R).
- Unit-10. Recommendations Second Labour Commission on Industrial Disputes.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. R.F.Rustomji : The law of Industrial Disputes in India
2. J.N.Malik :Trade Union Law
3. Bagri :Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, 2001.
4. Srivastava :Law of Trade Unions, Eastern Book Company, 4th Edition,2002
5. Khan &Khan :Labour Law,Asia Law House,Hyderabad

OUTCOMES

- 1.Enabling students in understanding the significance of the protection of rights ensures social justice
2. Awareness on existing laws and need for reforms , various socio legal issues
3. Finding solutions through problem solving skills and knowledge about redressal mechanism ensuring labour welfare and social justice.

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	3
C002	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
C003	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

COMPANY LAW

OBJECTIVES

1. The course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the company.
2. Company law is legislation that is concerned with corporate governments and operation of companies and related rules and regulations. Company law aids with various regulations in the business environment.
3. This course aims to impart the student, corporate management, control possible abuses and their remedies and government regulations, the winding up process of the company.

[COMPANY LAW]

Unit 1: Meaning of Company: Various theories of Corporate Personality; Creation and Extinction of company

Unit 2:

2 Forms of Corporate and Non – corporate organizations

2.1 Corporations, Partnerships and other associations of persons

2.2 State Corporations, Government companies

2.3 Public Sector, Small Scale, Co – operative, Corporate and Joint Sectors;

2.4 Foreign Collaboration; their role functions and accountability;

2.5 Companies and the Rule of Law, their Civil and Criminal Liability, their Essential Characteristics

Unit 3: FORMALITIES OF A COMPANY:

3.1 Law relating to companies; Public and Private companies Act, 1956

3.2 Need of company for development; Formation of a company; Registration and Incorporation

3.3 Memorandum of Association: Various clauses :Alteration there in: Doctrine of Ultra Vires Articles of Association: Binding force; Alteration; its relations with Memorandum of Association; Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management; Exceptions

3.4 Prospectus: Issue – contents- liability for misstatements- Statement in lieu of prospectus

3.5 Promoters – position – duties and liabilities

Unit 4 :SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS

4.1 Shares, General Principles of allotment, Statutory Restrictions, Share certificate its objects and effects; Transfer of share, Restrictions on transfer, Procedure for transfer, refusal of transfer, role of public financial institutions, relationship between transferor and transferee, issue of shares at premium and discount

4.2 Shareholder: Who can be and who cannot be a shareholder? Modes of becoming a shareholder, calls on shares, forfeiture and surrender of shares, lien on shares, rights and liabilities of shareholder

4.3 Share Capital: kinds, alteration and reduction of share capital, further issue of capital, Conversion of loans and debentures into capital, duties of court to protect the interests of creditors and shareholders

4.4 Director's position, appointment, qualifications, vacation of office, removal, resignation, powers and duties of directors, meeting, registers, loans, remunerations of directors, role of nominee directors, compensation for loss of office, managing directors and other managerial personnel

Unit 5: DIVIDENDS, DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS

5.1 Meetings, kinds, procedure, voting

5.2 Dividends, payment capitalization of bonus shares

5.3 Audit and Accounts

Unit 6: DEBENTURES, BORROWING POWERS

6.1 Debentures: meaning, need, floating charge, kinds of debentures, shareholder and debenture holder, remedies of debenture holders

6.2 Protection of Minority Rights

6.3 Prevention of oppression and who can apply? When can he apply? , powers of The court and of the Central Government?

6.4 Borrowing powers, effects of unauthorized borrowing charges and mortgages, Loans to other companies investments, contracts by companies

Unit 7: OTHER ALLIED ASPECTS

7.1 Private companies, nature, advantages conversion into public company, foreign Companies, government companies, holding and subsidiary companies

7.2 Investigations, powers

7.3 Reconstruction and Amalgamations

7.4 Defunct Companies

Unit 8 WINDING UP: Types: by court, reasons, grounds, who can apply?

8.1 Procedure

8.2 powers, of liquidator

8.3 powers of court

8.4 consequences of winding up order

8.5 voluntary winding up by members and creditors

8.6 winding up subject to supervision of court

8.7 Liability of past members

8.8 Payment of liabilities preferential payments

8.9 Unclaimed dividends

8.10 Winding up of unregistered company

Unit 9 :LAW AND MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES:

9.1 Collaboration, agreements for technology transfer

9.2 Control and regulation of foreign companies, taxation of foreign companies, share capital in such companies

Unit 10: Law Reforms

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

1. Avatar Singh: Company Law, Eastern Book company, Lucknow
2. Anantha Raman, lectures on company Law, Wadhwa and Company
3. KailashRai, Company Law , Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
4. Majumdar, Company Law, Taxman Publications
- 5 . Tandon M.P. ,Company Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
6. Palmer, Company Law
7. .Gover, Company Law
8. Ramaih, A Guide to Companieis Act, Wadhwa Publications

OUTCOMES-

- 1.The course enables the students to gain basic knowledge, provisions of the company under 2013 amendment act in relation to the types of companies, Memorandum and Articles of association and also administration of company. The students who practice company law understand the official and legal issues faced by companies
- 2.They also get understanding of the financial structure, management , modes of investment and the liabilities of the company and other forms of the business.
- 3.This course enable the students to understand the statutory controls and the framework within which the business be conducted by formation of the company, identifying other drives like cooperating issues like capital market, shares, adventures and bankruptcy code 2016.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2
CO2	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
CO3	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	2

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Objectives:

1. To understand the basic concepts of international law such as law of sea, law of air etc.,
2. To understand international relations in legal perspective.
3. Imparts knowledge on international trade and economics.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit-1.STATES AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 1.1. Nature of International Law 1.2. Evolution nature of state as a subject of International Law 1.3. Criteria of Statehood 1.4. Distinction between State and Governments 1.5. Recognition of States and Governments 1.6. The notion of State Succession

Unit-2.STATES AS MAKERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 2.1. Custom- Creation through State Practice 2.1.1. Concept of “State practices” creative of “Custom” 2.1.2. Types of Custom 2.1.3. Proof of Custom 2.1.4. Place of customary International Law in the evolution, and for the future, of international law 2.1.5. Treaties 2.1.6. Concept of treaties 2.1.7. Types of treaties (bilateral/regional/multilateral; dispositive/non dispositives; Law – creating) 46 2.1.8. Authority to enter into treaties which special reference to India and SAARC 2.1.9. Essential of a valid treaty, with special reference to Jus Cogens 2.1.10. State Succession to treaties 2.1.11. Selected problems in treaty interpretation

Unit-3.International adjudication 3.1. General principles of civilized nations and juristic writing (publicists) as acknowledged Subsidiary 3.2. International Law Creating Act. 3.3. The Resolution of the General Assembly as Law Creating Acts 3.4. The Status of Specialized United Nations Agencies 3.5. The role of international NGO’s in international law creation

Unit-4.Individuals, non state communities and peoples in international law 4.1. The traditional discourse concerning Individual as a subject and object of international law 4.2. The basic modification, post charter, in the position of the individual

Unit-5.Equitable resource utilization and just world order 5.1. The traditional concepts of State Jurisdiction 5.2. The reformulation of the law of the common heritage or mankind 5.2.1. From mare liberum to the common heritage of mankind

Unit-6.SEA LAW 6.1. Territorial Waters 6.2. Continental Shelf 6.3. Sea – bed and Ocean – floor 6.4. Special problem of Antarctica.

Unit-7.AIR LAW 7.1. The law of outer space, the moon Treaty, Geo Stationary object in outer space 7.2. Problems of liability in the case of hazards 7.3. The emerging law concerning trans – boundary pollution accident (Chernobyl, Bassle and Bhopal)

Unit-8.INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW 8.1. The IBRD, The IMF 8.2. The GATT 8.3. The UNCTAD; W.T.O

Unit-9.INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION 9.1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS 9.1.1. League of Nations 9.1.2. United Nations 9.1.3. The General Assembly 9.1.4. The Security Council 9.1.5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) 9.1.6. The Economic and social Council 9.1.7. The Tursteeship Council 9.1.8. The Secretariat 9.2. Specialised Agencies 9.2.1. International Labour Organisation (ILO) 9.2.2. World Health Organisation (WHO) 9.2.3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Unit-10. International Law – Terrorism

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. International law and Human Rights by S.K.Kapoor
2. Public International law, Dr. Gurupreet Singh
3. Public International Law, B.k.Ahuja
4. Public International Law, Sanganiya

Outcomes:

1. Enables to draft international treaties.
2. Understand how international law today influences and interacts with domestic law in a diversity of substantive areas.
3. To make evident knowledge and understanding of the international rights frame work ,its origins and justifying theories.

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	3

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Objectives:

- 1.To understand the statutes by using various construction methods when there is an ambiguity in words
- 2.The true intention of law makers will be taught by the interpretation of Statutes.
- 3.The role of courts and guided principles for interpretation of modern problems in the society

Interpretation of statutes:

Unit-1. INTRODUCTION 1.1. Difference between construction and interpretation 1.2. Concept and power of interpretation 1.2.1. Literal construction 1.2.2. Other principles of interpretation 1.3. General principles of interpretation 1.3.1. The Primary rule: literal construction 1.3.2. The other main principles of interpretation 1.3.3. Reading words in their context: the external aspect 1.3.4. Reading words in context: the statutory aspect

Unit-2.BENEFICIAL CONSTRUCTION 2.1. Restrictive construction 2.1.1. Consequence to be considered 2.1.2. Presumption against changes in the common law 2.1.3. Mens rea in statutory offences 2.2. Construction to prevent evasion of abuse 2.2.1. Consequence to prevent evasion 2.2.2. Construction to prevent abuse of powers

Unit-3. 3.1. Theoretical or ideological approaches to interpretation 3.2. Judicial restraint 3.3. Judicial activism 3.4. Juristic restraint

Unit-4.PRESUMPTIONS REGARDING JURISDICTION 4.1. Presumptions against ousting established jurisdictions 4.2. Presumptions against creating new, and enlarging established jurisdictions 4.3. How far statutes affect the crown 4.4. Further presumptions regarding jurisdiction 4.4.1. Territorial extent of British legislation 4.4.2. How far statutes conferring rights affect foreigners 4.4.3. Presumptions against a violation of international law

Unit-5.CONSTRUCTIVE TO AVOID COLLISION WITH OTHER PROVISIONS 5.1. Construction most agreeable to justice and reason 5.1.1. Presumption against intending what is inconvenient or unreasonable 5.1.2. Presumption against intending injustice or absurdity 5.1.3.

Presumption against impairing obligation, or permitting advantage from one's own wrong 5.1.4. Retrospective operation of statutes 5.2. EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION 5.2.1. Modification of the language to meet the intention 5.2.2. Equitable construction 5.2.3. Strict construction of penal laws 5.2.4. Statutes encroaching on rights or imposing burdens

Unit-6.SUBORDINATE PRINCIPLES 6.1. Usage and contemporanea exposition 6.2. Construction imposed by statute 48 6.3. Construction of words in bonam partem 6.4. Change of language 6.5. Understanding associated words in a common sense, and the expressio unius rule 6.6. Generic words following more specific 6.7. Meaning of some particular expression

Unit-7.Intentions attributed to the legislature when it expresses none 7.1. Imperative and directory enactments 7.2. Absolute and qualified duties 7.3. Impossibility of compliance 7.4. Waiver 7.5. Public and private remedies

Unit-8.STARE DECISIS 8.1. The doctrine as inherited by us 8.2. Techniques of innovation (subversion) of stare decisions 8.3. Supreme Court's authority to overrule its own decisions (e.g. The Antalya's Case) 8.4. Advisory jurisdiction and its import on precedent 8.5. Prospective overruling in India 8.6. Objections to judicial review as anti majoritarian

Unit-9.STATUTORY INTERPRETATION AS ASPECTS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS 9.1. Rules of statutory interpretation their judge made character 9.2. Legalism and rule of literal interpretation 9.3. Creativity: mischief and golden rule 9.4. Self discipline: rules of construction in Fiscal and Criminal Statutes 9.5. Technicality rules as to necessary and implied repeal: Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statute 9.6. Values and interpretation

Unit-10. CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION 10.1.Differentiation from statutory interpretation; Rex Vs. Burah as example 10.2.Literal interpretation 10.3.Harmonious construction 10.4.Reference to Constituent Assembly debates 10.5.Pith and Substance 10.6.Occupied field 10.7.Residuary power 10.8.Repugnancy 10.9.Amending power 10.10. Directive Principles as sources of Constitutional Interpretation

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1.Ajit Prakashan, Interpretation of Statutes
- 2.Dr.M.P.Tondan, Interpretation of Statutes
3. Interpretation of Statutes, Dr.Ashok.K.jain
4. Interpretation of Statutes, P.Krishna swamy
- 5.Prof.T.Battacharya, Interpretation of Statutes
- 6.D.S.Chopra, Interpretation of Statutes

outcome of the course:

- 1.The course will help to solve the real life problems and to face the tough situation rationally
- 2.Brings awareness on the judicial interpretation which involves construction of words, phrases, and expressions
- 3.Acquires knowledge on the old and existing statutes contextually relevant and it is used to develop certain rules doctrines and principles by the courts.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	2

VIII SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	8.1	Labour Law – II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		8.2	Family Law – II	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		8.3	Taxation Law	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4		8.4	Intellectual Property Rights Law (Optional-II)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		8.5	Land Law Including Tenure and Tenancy System (Optional-III)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	100	400	500

LABOUR LAW- II

OBJECTIVES

1. Impart knowledge relating to issues of wages, health and safety provisions of workers, social security measures
2. Acquaint students with evil practices of child labour, bonded labour and exploitation of weaker sections of labour
3. Acquaint students with legislations extending protection of labour rights and social security

Unit-1. REMUNERATION FOR LABOUR

- 1.1. Theories of Wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living
- 1.2. Concepts of Wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need based minimum Wages)
- 1.3. Components of Wages: dearness allowance, principles of fixation
- 1.4. Disparity in Wages in different sectors: need for rationalization and national approach
- 1.5. Wage determining process: modes and modalities
 - 1.5.1. Unilateral fixation by employer
 - 1.5.2. Bilateral fixation
 - 1.5.3. Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication
 - 1.5.4. Wage Board and Pay Commission
 - 1.5.5. Principles of wage fixation
- 1.6. Concept of bonus; computation of bonus
- 1.7. Protection of Wages: nonpayment, delayed payment, unauthorized deductions, remedial measures

Unit-2. Health and Safety

- 2.1. Obligations for health and safety of workmen legislative controls: factory, mines and plantations
 - 2.2. Employer's liability
 - 2.2.1. Workmen's Compensation
 - 2.2.2. Employees State Insurance
 - 2.2.3. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries; environmental Protection
- ### Unit-3. Labour Welfare
- 3.1. Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription
 - 3.2. Provident Fund and Family Pension

3.3. Gratuity

3.4. Interstate migrant workmen; regulation of employment and conditions of service

3.5. Regulation of working hours: Statutory controls

3.6. Woman and labour force

3.6.1. Equal Remuneration Law, maternity benefits protective provisions for women under Factories, plantations and mines laws

3.7. Employment of young persons: prohibition of employment of children, regulation of employment of young persons

Unit-4. Protection of the weaker sectors of labour

4.1. Tribal labour: need for regulation

4.2. Beedi workers

4.3. Unorganized labour like domestic servants: problems and perspectives

4.4. Bonded labour: socio – economic programmes for rehabilitation

4.5. Contract labour regulation

4.6. Constitutional dimensions of labour standards 50

Unit-5. Law relating to wages and bonus : Theories of wages: marginal productivity , subsistence, wage fund , supply and demand , residual claimant , standard of living concepts of wages (minimum wage, fair wage, living wage, needbased minimum wage):

Constitutional provisions : Components of wages:

5.1. Minimum wages Act, 1948: Objectives and constitutional validity of the Act: procedure for fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages: exemptions and exceptions :

5.2. Payment of wages Act, 1936: Regulation of payment of wages Authorized Deductions ,

5.3. Payment of Bonus Act,; Bonus- Its Historical back ground , present position and exemptions , Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007

Unit-6. Social Security against employment injury and other contingencies :

6.1. Concept and development of social security measures :

6.1.1. Concept of ‘Accident arising out of’ and ‘in the course of the employment ‘: Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine of added peril:

6.1.2. Total and partial disablement:

6.1.3. Quantum and method of distribution of compensation

6.2. Employers liability to pay compensation for employment injury: Legal Protection : Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923

6.2.1. Benefits provided under the Act:

6.2.2. Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions:

6.2.3. Machinery for the implementation of the Act:

6.2.4. ESI Court and appeal to High Court

6.3. Employees State insurance Act, 1948:

Unit-7. Law relating to retirement benefits :

7.1. Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; Family Pension Scheme 1971 and Employees Pension Scheme 1995:

7.1.1. The changing rules regarding Employees Provident Fund and Pension Schemes;

7.2. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – Concept of gratuity, Eligibility for payment of gratuity, Determination of Gratuity, Forfeiture of gratuity

Unit-8. Contract Labour:

8.1. Problems of Contract Labour: Process of Contractualisation of labour

8.2. Legal Protection: Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Controversy regarding Abolition of contract labour and their absorption; Land mark cases: Air Indian Statutory Corporation. V. United Labour Union, (1977) & SAIL case (2002);

8.3. Proposed amendment and its impact on the contract labour.

Unit-9. Unorganized Sector:

9.1. Problem of Definition and Identification; Unionization problems

9.2. Historical backdrop of proposed bills on social security for unorganized sector (2004, 2005 & 2007)

9.3. Unorganized Sector Worker's Social Security Act, 2008.

Unit-10. LAW REFORMS

SUGGESTED BOOKS

1. Taxman's Labour Laws
2. Dr. L. Padmavathi – Lectures on Labour Laws II
3. Dr. SR Myneni – Labour Laws II

OUTCOMES

1. Awareness on existing social security laws with special reference to women, children and young persons
2. Enabling students in understanding the latest developments in labour laws.
3. Develop practical knowledge about remedial mechanism.

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Develop ment	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environ ment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Commu nication	P011 Project Manage ment & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
C003	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

Family law – II

Objectives:

1. Imparts knowledge about joint family property, separate property and its inheritance partition.
2. Concept of Succession in Hindu personal laws and Islamic personal laws.
3. Imparts knowledge about personal laws based on the religions and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directives of uniform civil code

FAMILY LAW – II

Unit-1.JOINT HINDU FAMILY (MITHAKSHARA AND DAYABHAGA) 1.1. Mithakshara Joint Families 1.2. Mithakshara coparcenary – formation and incidents, Property under Mithakshara law – separate property 1.3. coparcenary properties 1.4. Dayabhaga coparcenary - formation and incidents 1.5. Property under Dayabhaga law Kartha of the Joint Family – his position, powers privileges and obligations 1.6. Alienation of property – separate and coparcenary 1.7. Debts – Doctrine of Pious Obligation and antecedent debt 1.8. Partition and Re – union

Unit-2.Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws in it

Unit-3.INHERITANCE 3.1. Hindus 3.2. Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law as background to the study of Hindu Succession Act,1956. 3.3. Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 3.4. Devolution of interest in Mithakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 3.5. Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 3.6. Disqualifications relating to Succession 3.7. General rules of Succession 3.8. Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Laws governing people living in Travancore, Cochin and the districts Malabar and South Canara

Unit-4.NEW PROPERTY CONCEPTS, SUCH AS SKILL, JOB ETC, AS NEW FORMS OF PROPERTY

Unit-5.SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSAL PROPERTY: 5.1. A need for development

Unit-6.MUSLIM LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION 6.1. Rules governing Sunni and Shiva law of inheritance 6.2. Differences between Shia and Sunni laws 6.3. Administration of Estates

Unit-7.Wills under Muslim Law

Unit-8.INDIAN SUCCESSION LAW 8.1. Domicile 8.2. Intestate succession

Unit-9.Will – Codicil 9.1. Interpretation - re vocation of will 9.2. Bequests – Conditional – Contingent or void bequests 9.3. Legacies 9.4. Pro- Sale and letter of administration 9.5. Executor – Administrators 9.6. Succession – Certification 52 Paper – 8.3

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1.Dr.punam Pradhan Saxena family law II
- 2.Dr.ashok .K.Jain family law II
- 3.Mayank madhaw family law II
- 4.Dr.Paras diwan family law II
- 5.B.M. Gandhi family law II

Outcome of the course:

- 1.Awareness on codified and uncodified portions of personal and secular laws
- 2.Develops practical knowledge on inheritance, partition and helps to solve property related issues in joint family system
- 3.Develops knowledge on process of succession in Hindu and Islam religions

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
CO2	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	3

TAXATION LAW

Objectives:

1. Imparting knowledge about Fundamental principles, concepts and basic rules in determining imposition of the taxes.
2. Explaining Basic concepts determining in the imposition of direct and indirect taxes and also statutory exemptions, classification of income and heads of income.
3. Basic Constitutional Provisions – and entries in three lists, Scope of Tax Laws, Tax and Fee. Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

TAXATION LAW

Unit-1.a) Constitutional Provisions – Arts. 265 to 289 – Scope of Tax Laws : b) Tax and Fee. Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt distinguished.

Unit-2. Direct Tax Laws: a) Income Tax Law: Historical outline, Definitions – ‘Income’ ‘Agriculture Income’ ‘ Previous Year’ and ‘Assesses’ Incidence of Tax and Residential Status. Statutory exemptions (Ss 10 to 13A) classification of Income and Heads of Income (Ss 14 to 59): b) Assessment (Ss.109 to 158) 1. Collection and Recovery of Tax (Ss 19A – 234) 2. Double Taxation Relief/ Clubbing of Incomes (Ss 50-66).

Unit-3. Income Tax Authorities, a) Settlement of cases (S.245). b) Appeals and Revisions (Ss246-269), c) Penalties, offences and Prosecution (Ss270 -280).

Unit-4. Wealth Tax Act: Definitions of Asset, Net Wealth. Valuation Date , Deemed Assets . Exempted Assets.

Unit-5. Indirect Tax Laws

Unit-6.a) Central Sales Act.1956 – Historical outline – Definitions – A detailed study of S. 4 to 6A – Registration of Dealers – Liability in special cases (Ss 16 to 18)

Unit-7.A.P. General Sales Tax Act, 1957 –Definitions: Business – Dealer-Casual Dealer – Total turnover – Registration of dealers (S. 12)

Unit-8.VAT, Scope of VAT, problems and prospects in its application,

Unit-9.Sales Tax Authorities (Ss3 and 4)

Unit-10.Reforms in Law

BOOKS REFERRED

- 1.Kapil Singhania, Direct Taxes Law&Practice, 2022
- 2.K. Raj, Taxation Laws

Outcomes:

- 1.Different kinds of Direct tax laws and Indirect Tax.
- 2.Income tax authorities - Settlement of cases Appeals and Revisions Penalties, Offences, and Prosecution.
- 3.Wealth Tax Act Definitions of Asset, Net Wealth. Valuation Date, Deemed Assets, Exempted Assets. Central Sale Tax Act, VAT Sales

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	3
CO3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	3

LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

Objectives:

1. Imparts knowledge on ownership of land and doctrine of emanant Domain
2. Imparts knowledge on land acquisition, land holding, land ceiling land grabbing etc.
3. Understanding the tenancy reforms, alienation in scheduled areas.

Paper – 8.5 LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

Unit-1. Ownership of land doctrine of eminent domain

Unit-2. Doctrine of Escheat

Unit-3. Movement of land reforms 3.1. Pre – independence position zamindari settlements, ryotwari settlement, mahalwari system, intermediaries, absentee landlordism, large holdings 3.2. Post independence reforms 3.2.1. Abolition of Zamindaries 3.2.2. Laws relation to abolition of intermediaries

Unit-4. Laws relating to acquisition of property and government control and use of land, Land Acquisition Act. 1894

Unit-5. Laws relating to ceiling on land holding

Unit-6. 6.1. Urban land ceiling 6.2. Agricultural land ceiling

Unit-7. Laws relating to tenancy reforms 7.1. Land to the tiller 7.2. Rent control and protection against eviction

Unit-8. Laws relating alienation/ assignment in scheduled areas

Unit-9. Laws relating to grabbing

Unit-10. Forest laws: Conservation of Forest Act

BOOKS REFERRED

1. Dr. G.B. Reddy, Land laws
2. Justice, K. Ramaswamy, New Law on Land Acquisition in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
3. Anita. B. Gogia's Laws relating to Land Grabbing in Andhra Pradesh.

Outcomes:

1. Awareness on land ownership and possession, escheat.
2. Understanding about the land acquisition by the government, holding on land ceilings, land grabbing.
3. Awareness on eviction of land and rules relating to assignment of lands by the governments.

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3
CO3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	3

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

OBJECTIVES-

1. It gives in-depth understanding to the students about the various forms of the Intellectual Property Rights, its relevance and business impact in the changing global business environment. Besides this, the students will also be acclimatized with the leading International Instruments concerning Intellectual Property Rights Protection.
2. To identify the significance of practice and procedure of Patents and to make the students understand the statutory provisions of different forms of IPRs in simple forms.
3. To learn the procedure of obtaining Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks & Industrial Design

[INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS]

Unit1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 The meaning of intellectual property

1.3 Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual Property

1.3 The main forms of intellectual property ; copy right, trade marks, patents, designs, geographical indicators merchandise, franchise and forms of unfair competition

1.4 The competing rationales for protection of rights in

Unit – 2: Copyright – Trademarks – Patents - Designs

2.1 Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual Property rights:

2.2 The Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention

2.3 The Paris Union The World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO)

2.4 UNESCO

2.5 TRIPS

2.6 TRIMS

2.7 WTO

Unit 3: SELECT ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN INDIA

3.1 Historical evolution of the law

3.2 Meaning of copyright

3.3 Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical work

3.4 Copyright in musical and dramatic work and cinematograph films

3.5 Ownership of copyright

3.6 Assignment of copyright

3.7 Author's special rights

3.8 Notion of infringement

3.9 Criteria of infringement

3.10 Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works

3.11 Importation and infringement

3.12 Fair use provisions

3.13 Video piracy

3.14 Aspects of copyright justice

Unit 4: Remedies, especially the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India

Unit 5: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN TRADEMARKS

5.1 The rationale of protection of trade marks as

(a) an aspect of commercial and

(b) of consumer rights

5.2 Definition; conception of trade marks

5.3 Registration

5.4 Distinction between trademark and property mark

5.5 The doctrine of honest concurrent user

5.6 The doctrine of deceptive similarity

5.7 Passing off and infringement criteria of infringement

5.8 Standards of proof in passing off action

Unit 6: Remedies

Unit 7: THE LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – PATENTS

7.1 Conception of patent

7.3 Historical overview of the patents law in India

7.3 Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life

7.4 Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, opposition and sealing of patents; general introduction

7.4.1 The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having

potential of ecological and mass disasters

7.4.2 Wrongfully obtaining the invention

7.4.3 Prior publication or anticipation

7.4.4 Obviousness and the lack of inventive step

7.4.5 insufficient description

7.5 Rights and obligations of a patentee

7.5.1 Patents as chose in action

7.5.2 Duration of patent: law and policy consideration

7.5.3 Use and exercise right

7.5.4 Right to secrecy

7.5.5 The notion of abuse of patent rights

7.6 Special categories

7.6.1 Employee invention: law and policy consideration

7.6.3 Combination and selection patents

7.6.3 International patents, transfer of technology, know how and problems of self reliant development

7.6.4 Biotechnology Patents

7.6.5 Patents in nuclear power –new varieties of plant breedsand medicinal plants

7.6.6 Compulsory licenses

7.7 Infringement

7.7.1 Criterial of infringement

7.7.2 Onus of proof

7.7.3 Modes of infringement: the doctrine of colorable Variation

7.7.4 Defense in suits of infringement

Unit 8: Remedies**Unit 9: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND REMEDIES UNDER CRIMINAL LAW**

Consideration of some aspects of reform in the law of intellectual property

Unit 10: Information Technology and exclusive marketing rights**PRESCRIBED BOOKS-**

1. Bainbridge David I- Intellectual Property Law
2. Cornish W.R.- Intellectual Property Law
3. Ganguli Prabhudda- Intellectual Property Law
5. Kamath Nanda- Law relating to computers, Internet & E- commerce
6. Narayanan P - Intellectual Property Law

OUTCOMES-

1. It helps in understanding statutory provisions to protect particular form of IPRs by Analyzing rights and responsibilities of holder of Patent, Copyright, Trademark, Industrial Design etc.
2. Understanding to Identify procedure to protect different forms of IPRs national and international level.
3. The students can understand how to protect their rights in the IP from others and also know about rights and remedies available against the infringement to their rights.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
CO3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	1

IX SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
			L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	9.1 Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
2		9.2 Law of Crimes – II (Criminal Procedure Code)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
3		9.3 Law of Evidence	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
4	Generic Elective	9.4 Banking Law (Optional-IV)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
5		9.5 Media Law with RTI Act (Optional-V)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
6		9.6 Probation, Parole and Prison Administration	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
7	Open Elective	9.7a Local Self Government including Panchayat Administration	5	1	-	6	20	80	100

8		9.7b	White Collar Crime							
	Total						30	100	400	500

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Objectives:

1. Major procedure law for trial in civil cases.
2. The subject gives practical knowledge about different procedure that are followed in lower courts, High courts and supreme court in connection with civil cases.
3. Court practice in civil cases improves the skills and helps in removing the difficulties that might arise during the course of trial.

Unit-1.INTRODUCTORY 1.1. Concepts of Civil Procedure in India before the advent of the British Rule 1.2. Evolution of Civil Procedure from 1712 to 1901 1.3. Principle features of the Civil Procedure code 1.4. Importance of State Amendments 1.5. Types of procedures – inquisitorial and adversary importance of observance of procedure

Unit-2.SUITS 2.1. Concept of laws suit 2.2. Order I, Parties to suit 2.3. Order II, Frame of suit 2.4. Order IV, Institution of suit 2.5. Bars and suit; Doctrines of Sub Judice and Res judicata 2.6. Place of suing (Sec. 15,20) Territorial jurisdiction 2.7. ‘Cause of Action’ and Jurisdictional bars 2.8. Summons (Sections 27,28,31 Orders IV, VI, IX) 2.9. Service of foreign summons (sec. 29) 2.10. Power for order (sec. 30, order XI)

Unit-3.PLEADINGS: (ORDER VI) 3.1. Material Facts 3.2. Forms of pleading 3.3. Condition precedent 3.4. Presumptions of law 3.5. Striking out/amendment

Unit-4.PLAINT: ORDER VII 4.1. Particulars (esp. in money suits/suits for immovable property) 4.2. Showing defendants interest and liability 4.3. Ground of Limitation 4.4. Return of plaint 4.5. Rejection of plaint 4.6. Production and listing of documents 4.7. Written Statement 4.8. Counter claim 4.9. Set off 4.10.Framing of issues

Unit-5.APPEARANCE AND EXAMINATION 5.1. Appearance 5.2. Exparte procedure 5.3. Default of portion 5.4. Summoning and attendance of witnesses 5.5. Examination 5.6. Admissions 5.7. Production, Importing, Return of Documents 5.8. Hearing 5.9. Affidavit 5.10.Order XVII 56 5.11.Adjournments , judicial discretion and problems arrears

Unit-6.JUDGMENT AND DECREE 6.1. Concepts of judgment decree and interim Orders and stay 6.2. Injunctions 6.3. Appointment of Commissions, Receivers 6.4. Costs

Unit-7.EXECUTION (ORDER XXI) 7.1. Concept of 'Execution' 7.2. General Principles of Execution 7.3. Power for Execution of Decrees (sec.38-46) 7.4. Procedure for Execution (sec51-54) 7.5. Enforcement: Arrest and Detention (sec 55-59) 7.6. Attachment (sec 60-64) 7.7. Sale (sec 65-67)

Unit-8.SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES: 8.1. Suits by or against Government (sec 79-82) 8.2. Suits by aliens and by or against foreign Rulers Ambassadors (Sec 83,87(a)) 8.3. Suits relating to public matters (sec 91,93) 8.4. Incidental and supplementary proceedings (sec75-78, 94-95) 8.5. Suits by or against minors, persons with unsound mind, indigent persons etc. 8.6. Inter pleader suits

Unit-9.APPEALS AND COMMISSION 9.1. Appeals from Original Decrees (sec. 96-99A) and Order XLI 9.2. Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Sec 100-103) 9.3. Appeals from Orders (sec 101-106) (Order XLIII) 9.4. General Provisions Relating to Appeals (sec 107-108) 9.5. Appeals to the Supreme Courts (sec109) 9.6. The rationale of Commissions 9.7. Order XXVI 9.8. Social-legal Commissions of inquiry in : Social Action or 'Public' Interest Litigation

Unit-10.LIMITATION 10.1.Concept of limitation-why limitation? 10.2.General principles of Limitation. 10.3.Extension-Sufficient cause-acknowledgement 10.4.Legal Disability-condo nation-when comes to an end? 10.5.Limitation Act of 1963 (excluding Schedules)

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1.Mayank madhaw, Civil Procedure Code
- 2.Dr.Avtar singh, Code of Civil Procedure
- 3.D.N.Mathur, Code of Civil Procedure
- 4.C.K. Thakker, Code of Civil Procedure
5. Code of Civil Procedure, Dr.Promodh kumar singh
6. Code of Civil Procedure , Dr.Medha kolhatkar

Outcome of the course:

1. Awareness on various stages through which a civil case passes, and the connected matters.
2. Law of limitation brings awareness about time limitation to deal with various legal issues.
3. Develops knowledge on trial procedure on civil cases and improves the practical application of laws

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3
CO3	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	3

LAW OF CRIMES – II (Criminal Procedure Code)

Objectives:

1. Criminal Procedure code is major procedural law dealing with the concept of procedure adopted in criminal courts.
2. The course enhances the skill of the students to handle the criminal cases in Lower courts, High courts, and Supreme courts.
3. The topics like arrest, search and seizure, pre-trial process like FIR and trial process enhances the skills of the students in practical approach when they are practicing.

LAW OF CRIMES – II (Criminal Procedure Code)

Unit-1.INTRODUCTORY 1.1. The rationale of Criminal Procedure: The importance of Fair Trail 1.2. Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14,20 and 21 1.3.The variety of Criminal procedures 1.4. The organization of Police, prosecutor, Defense, Counsel and Prison Authorities and their duties, functions and powers 57 1.5. Types of procedures-inquisitorial and Advisory-importance of observance of procedure

Unit-2.PRE- TRIAL PROCESS ARREST :SEARCH AND SEIZURE 2.1. The distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems 2.2. Steps to ensure accused's presence at trail: Warrant and summons cases 2.3. Arrest with and without warrant (sec 70-73 and 41) 2.4. The absconder's status (sec82-85) 2.5. Rights to arrest 2.5.1. Rights to be informed of the grounds of arrest (sec.55,60(1),75) 2.6. Rights to be taken to the Magistrate without delay (sec56-57) 2.7. Rights of not being detained for more than 24 Hours (sec 57 Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India) 2.8. Rights to consult legal practitioner and legal aid 2.9. Rights to be examined by a medical practitioner (sec54) 2.10.Search warrant (sec.83,94,97,98)and Searches without warrant (sec.103) 2.11.Police search

during investigation (sec. 153, 165,166) 2.12.General Principles of search (sec.100) 2.13.Seizure (sec.102)
2.14.Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings

Unit-3.PRE – TRIAL PROCESS: FIR 3.1. FIR (sec.154) 3.2. Evidentiary value of FIR (sec. 145,157 of Indian Evidence Act)
3.3. Pre – trial process: Magisterial power to take cognizance (sec.195-199 Cr.P.C.)

Unit-4.TRIAL PROCESS AND FAIR TRIAL 4.1. Commencement of proceedings (sec.200, 201,202) 4.2. Dismissal of complaint (sec. 203,204) 4.3. Bail 4.3.1. Bailable and non – bailable offences (sec.436,437,439) 4.3.2. Cancellation of bails (sec.437(5)) 4.3.3. Anticipatory Bail (sec.438) 4.3.4. Appellate Bail powers – suspension of sentence (sec.389(1),395(1), 437(5)) 4.3.5. General Principles concerning bond (sec.441-450) 4.3.6. Constitutional principles regarding bail 4.4. Conception of fair trial 4.5. Presumption of innocence 4.6. Venue of trial (sec.177-189) jurisdiction of criminal courts 4.7. Right of accused to know the accusation (sec.221-224) 4.8. The trial must generally be held in accused’s presence (sec.205, 273, 317) 4.9. Right of cross examination and to offer evidence in defense 4.10.Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial

Unit-5.CHARGE 5.1. Form and content of charge (sec.211, 212, 216) 5.2. Separate charges for distinct – offences (sec.218, 219, 220, 221, 223)

Unit-6.PRELIMINARY PLEAS TO BAR THE TRIAL: 6.1. Jurisdiction (Sec.26, 177-188, 461, 462, 479) 6.2. Time limitations – Rationale and scope (sec.468, 473) 6.3. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (sec.300, 22(d)) 6.4. Issues – estoppel 58

Unit-7.TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION (Procedural steps and substantive rights under sec.226- 236)

Unit-8.JUDGEMENT 8.1. Form and content (sec.354) 8.2. Summary trial (sec. 260-265) 8.3. Post conviction orders in lieu of punishments; emerging panel policy(ss.360, 361, 31) 8.4. Compensation and cost (sec.357, 358) 8.5. Modes of providing judgment (sec.353, 362, 363)

Unit-9.APPEALS AND REVISION 9.1. No appeal in certain cases (sec.372, 375, 376) 9.2. The rationale of appeals, review, revisions 9.3. The multiple range of appellate remedies 9.3.1. Supreme Court of India (sec. 374, 379, Articles 132, 134) 9.3.2. High Court (sec.374) 9.3.3. Sessions Court (sec.374) 9.3.4. Special right to appeals (Sec. 380) 9.3.5. Governmental appeal against sentencing (sec.377, 378) 9.3.6. Judicial power in disposal of appeals (sec.168) 9.3.7. Legal aid in appeals

Unit-10.PROBATION AND PAROLE AND PROCEDURE UNDER PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS 10.1.Problems and principles 10.2.Suspension of sentence 10.3.Meaning of Parole 10.4.Authority granting parole 10.5.Supervision 10.6.Conditional release 10.7.Procedure under Juvenile Justice Act. 10.8. Juvenile Justice system 10.9.Treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles 10.10. Juvenile – adult crimes 10.11. Protection juvenile offenders, legislative and judicial role 10.12. Concept of juvenile delinquency

BOOKS REFERRED:

1. Swamy N.M, Law relating to Criminal Procedure
- 2.Padala Ramireddy, Criminal Procedure Code,
- 3.A.K.Pillai, Code of Criminal Procedure

Outcomes:

1. Helps to identify, explain and apply the principles of criminal law.
2. Enables to access, use, interpret and apply complex statutory material to solve criminal law problems
3. Enables to obtain a fair idea how the code works and criminal justice delivery system.

	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	3

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Objectives

1. To find out the Authenticity of Evidences produced by parties
2. To sustain Fair Justice

Unit-1.INTRODUCTORY

- 1.1. Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence
- 1.2. Evidence in Customary Law Systems (Non – state law)
- 1.3. The introduction of the British ‘Principles’ of evidence
- 1.4. The main features of the Indian Evidence Act.
- 1.5. Other Acts. Which deal with evidence (special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C., Central Act. Such as Banker’s Book Evidence Act., Fiscal and Revenue Laws etc.,
- 1.6. Problem of Applicability of Evidence Act. 59
 - 1.6.1. Administrative Areas
 - 1.6.2 Administrative Tribunals
 - 1.6.3 Industrial Tribunals
 - 1.6.4 Commissions of Enquiry
 - 1.6.5 Court – martial
 - 1.6.6 Need for industrial Tribunals, Commissions of Enquiry, Court Martial, Unfair means of examination, Arbitration, Disciplinary proceedings

Unit-2.CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE

- 2.1 Facts: Sec. 3; Definition, distinction (relevant facts/ facts in issue)
- 2.2 Evidence: Oral and documentary (is ‘real’ or ‘material’ evidence Covered by this) – Primary and Secondary evidence
- 2.3 Circumstantial Evidence, Direct Evidence and Hearsay evidence
- 2.4 Presumption (sec.4)
- 2.5 ‘Proved’ ,’Disproved’ and Not Proved

2.6 Witness

2.7 Appreciation of Evidence

Unit-3.FACTS: RELEVANCY

3.1 The Doctrine of Res Gestae (sec.6,7,8,9)

3.2 Evidence of Common Intention (sec.10)

3.3 The problems of relevancy of 'Otherwise' Irrelevant become Relevant Facts (sec.11)

3.4 Relevant facts for proof of custom (sec. 13)

3.5 Facts concerning bodies and mental state (sec.14 & 15)

Unit-4.ADMISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS

3.1 General principles concerning Admissions(sec. 17-23)

3.2 Differences between 'Admission' and 'Confession' The problems of non – admissibility of confessions Caused by inducement, threat or promise (sec. 24)

3.3 Inadmissibility of Confession made before a Police Officer (sec.25)

3.4 Admissibility of 'Custodial' Confessions (sec 26)

3.5 Admissibility of 'information' received from an accused Person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on 'Joint statement' (sec. 27)

3.6 Confession by Co – accused (sec. 30)

4.7 The problems with the judicial action based on a 'Retracted Confession'

Unit-5.DYING DECLARATION OTHER STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CAN NOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES

5.1 The justification for relevance on dying declaration (sec. 32)

5.2 The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations

5.3 Section 33(2) to (8); General Principles

5.4 Special problems concerning violation of women's rights In marriage in the Law of Evidence (sec. 32 (6))

Unit-6.RELEVANCE OF JUDGMENTS

6.1 General principles (sec. 40 – 44)

6.2 Admissibility of Judgments in civil and criminal matters (sec. 43)

6.3 'Fraud and "Collusion" (sec.44)

Unit-7.EXPERT TESTIMONY

7.1 General Principles (sec. 45- 50)

7.2 Who is an Expert? Types of Expert Evidence

- 7.3 Opinion on Relationship especially proof of marriage (sec. 50) 60
- 7.4 The Problems of Judicial defense to expert testimony
- Unit-8.ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
- 8.1 General Principles concerning oral evidence (sec. 59 -60)
- 8.2 General principles concerning documentary Evidence (sec. 67 – 90)
- 8.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of oral by Documentary Evidence
- 8.4 Special problems regarding Hearsay Evidence
- 8.5 Estoppel in relation to oral and Documentary Evidence
- Unit-9.WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION
- 9.1 Competency to Testify (sec. 118)
- 9.2 State Privilege (sec. 123)
- 9.3 Professional Privilege (sec. 126,127, 128)
- 9.4 Approver Testimony (sec.133)
- 9.5 General Principles of Examination (sec. 135 – 166)
- 9.6 Leading Questions (sec. 141- 143)
- 9.7 Lawful Questions in Cross Examination (sec. 146)
- 9.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness (sec. 147, 153)
- 9.9 Hostile Witness (sec. 154)
- 9.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (sec. 155)
- Unit-10.BURDEN OF PROOF AND ESTOPPEL
- 10.1 The General and Special Exceptions to Probandi (sec. 101)
- 10.2 General and Special Exceptions to Onus Probandi
- 10.3 The justification of presumptions of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice
- 10.4 Justification as to presumption as to certain offences (sec. 113- A)
- 10.5 Presumptions as to Dowry Death (sec. 113 – B)
- 10.6 The Scope of the Doctrine of Judicial Notice (sec. 114)
- 10.7 Why Estoppel? Introduction as to the Rationale (sec. 115)
- 10.8 Estoppel, Resjudicata and Waiver: and Presumption
- 10.9 Estoppel as a matter of
- 10.10 Estoppel by Deed
- 10.11 Estoppel in fair
- 10.12 Equitable and promissory Estoppel

10.13 Questions of corroboration (sec. 156, 157); Accomplice

Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases - Arising out of discussion of these areas the class should take Up issues of law reform. The Sixty Ninth Report on the Indian Evidence Act by the Law Commission of India proposes many Changes. Some of these must be by promotion of Human Rights in the administration of justice

BOOKS REFERRED:

1. Padala Rami Reddy, Law of Evidence, 1872

2. The Law of EVIDENCE by [Batuk Lal](#)

3. Principles of The Law of Evidence, Dr. Avathar Singh.

OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE.

1. Evidence is an imperative part of every case, whether it is a criminal case or a civil suit as it validates a fact.
2. Thus various types of evidence can be used for proving and disproving facts. Moreover, evidence helps in curbing down the time dedicated to a particular case
3. It can be concluded that the evidence is for judicial behaviour like the reasoning for logic.

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Development	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Communication	P011 Project Management & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
C001	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
C003	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

BANKING LAW

OBJECTIVES-

1. Banking law deals with the evolution and development of the Banking system in India and its structure. the role and powers and functions of the RBI and types of banks, legal issues governing the relationship between the banker and customers services provided by the Banking sector.
2. The study of this subject also helps to prevent such bank failures by prescribing minimum capital requirements and also ensures the balanced development of banking companies.
3. After completion of the course, the law students are able to understand the concepts and practice and adopt the latest technology in money transactions like PhonePe, Google pay, and ATMs and other financial services like the payment systems

Unit-1. The Nature and Development of Banking

- 1.1. History of Banking in India – Evolution
- 1.2. Constitutional perspectives – Union list entries 36,37, 38,43,44,45 And 46 State list, entry 30 of List II

Unit-2. RELATIONSHIP OF BANKER AND CUSTOMER

- 2.1. Banker, banking business, meaning of customer, types of accounts

2.2. Contract between banker and Customer, general relation, legal relation, their rights and duties

2.3. Banker's Lien

2.4. Banking instruments, bank notes, bankers drafts, deposit receipts, Letter of credit, indemnities, traveler's cheques, postal order, Dividend warrants, bonds

Unit-3. LAW RELATING TO BANKING COMPANIES IN INDIA

3.1. The Banking Companies Act. 1949, Extent and application, business of Banking companies, control and management by reserve bank, suspension of business and winding up of banking companies, special provisions for speedy disposal of winding up of proceedings

Unit-4. The Banking Regulation Act,1948

Extent and application business of Banking companies, provisions for winding up

Unit-5. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Characteristics, and functions, objectives legal status and organizational structure, functions such as; banking, Currency, banker to government, exchange control over non banking companies and supervision of other banks (see sections 17,18 and 42).

Co – operative banking law: Banking Regulation (Co- operative Societies) Rules, 1966 – Co –operative Credit Society Act. 1904 and 1970

Unit-6. NATIONALISATION OF BANKS:

6.1. Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertaking) Act. 1969 and 1970

6.2. Legislative competence for nationalization: Entries 43, 44 and 45 of List – I Entry 42 of List – III, Entry 7 and 52 of List – I, Entries 24, 26, 27 of List – II, 33 of List – III: Entries 54, 56 of List – I: Articles 19(1) (f), 19(5), 31, 31 (1)

6.3. Banks before and after nationalization: growth, assets and liabilities, efficiency and profitability, recovery frauds in banks, bank robberies

Unit-7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL AND BANKING FOR NONRESIDENTIAL INDIANS

7.1. FERA , 1974, authorized dealers in foreign exchange, restrictions on dealing on payment (Sections 3 to 10, 13 to 17, 19 22 to 27 only)

Unit-8. Law relating to negotiable instruments: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

8.1. Meaning, Kinds of negotiable instruments, promissory notes

8.2. Bills of exchange, holder, holder in due course, parties

8.3. Negotiation, presentment, discharge from liability

8.4. Dishonour, noting and payment for honour cheques, crossing of cheques, pledge land II stocks, shares, life policies, documents of title to goods, guarantee and hypothecation

Unit-9. Reforms in Indian Banking Law:

The Indian banking commission and banking laws, committee of Government of India, A review of their Recommendations

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

1.Sheldon, Law of Banking

2.Tunner, Law of Banking

3.Gulati, Banking Companies Act.

4. Maheswari, Banking Law and Practice
5. Ravi. R Mehta, Fundamentals of Banking
6. Promod Kumar Mukherjee, Modern Banking Theor

OUTCOMES-

1. To know the history of banking in India and its evolution till date. And also about the banking Regulation act, 1949 which is the primary source of regulation for the Banking Companies Act.
2. Understanding the legal relation between banker and customer, role of RBI, Deposit Insurance corporation of India.
3. Use of ICT in banking infrastructure and security issues.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
CO3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1

MEDIA LAW WITH RTI ACT

with the right to information act (optional paper – v)

Objectives of the Course:

1. Identify in law that relates to different aspects of the media.
2. Areas that come under media law are broadcast television, radio, and preprint media, such as newspapers and recent internet through things like social media or digital media.
3. Media law relates to legal regulation of the telecommunication industry information technology, broadcasting, advertising the entertainment industry, and censorship as the internet.

Unit – 1: Mass media – Types of – Press Films, Radio Television. Ownership patterns – Press – Private – Public, Ownership patterns – Films – Private, Ownership Patterns – Radio & Television, Public, Difference between visual and non – visual media – impact on peoples minds.

Unit – 2: Press – Freedom of speech and Expression – Articles 129 (1) (a): Includes Freedom of the press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, Law relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and page Schedule Regulation,

Newsprint and Control Order, Advertisement – is it included with in freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

Unit – 3: Films -How far included in freedom of speech and expression? Censorship of films – Constitutionally, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and press – Why Pre censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the cinematography Act.

Unit-4: Radio and Television – Government Monopoly; Why Government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people. Report of the Chanda Committee, Government Policy, Commercial advertisement, internal security of serials, etc. judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast.

Unit – 5: Constitutional Restrictions; Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate – Article 246 read with the seventh schedule, Power to impose tax – licensing and license fee.

Unit – 6: Right to Information: Development of RTI in India

Unit – 7: Right to Information Act , 2005; its implementation

Unit – 8: Right to Information Decisions; Decisions of Judiciary

Unit – 9: RTI and Decisions of Chief Central Information commissions and State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.

Unit – 10: Law Reforms in India

Books Recommended :

1. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol.1. (199)Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Rajeev Dhavan “On the law of the Press in India” 26Jl.L/288(1984).
4. Rajeev Dhavan, “Ligitimating Government Rehtoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission “ 26 J. L /391 (1984)
5. Soil Sorabjee, Law of person Censorship in India (1976).
6. Justice E.S. Venkatramaiah, Freedom of Press: some Recent Trends (1984)
7. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
8. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006.
9. Right to Information in India, Solu Nigam

Outcome of the Course:

1. The student will have a good knowledge of the main legal issues of the freedom of expression and information and of the media system and will be able to deal with the challenges of the technological evolution of the sector
2. Media is a hybrid of traditional and business law. It provides access to diverse fields in the industries and has various career opportunities.
3. Through this subject the law student gets opportunities to work as legal advisors in print media such as news-papers magazines and electronic media such as news channels

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

X SEMESTER

S.No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	10.1	Practical Training I : Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing	2	0	4	6	90	10	100
2		10.2	Practical Training II : Professional Ethics and Accounting System	4	2	0	6	20	80	100
3		10.3	Practical Training III : Alternative Dispute Resolution	3	0	3	6	50	50	100

4		10.4	Practical Training IV : Moot Court Exercise and Internship	2	0	4	6	90	10	100
5		10.5	Penology and Victimology (Optional – VI)	5	1	-	6	20	80	100
	Total						30	270	230	500
			Grand Total				276			4600

PRACTICAL TRAINING – I

Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing

Objective of the Course:

1. This course is designed for training the students in the drafting of pleadings and conveyances and other essential documents.
2. This course will help the students to enhance legal drafting skills. It not only focuses on the theory of effective drafting guidelines but also provides relevant formats to assist in understanding practical application of concepts and developing the necessary skills of drafting legal documents.

A DRAFTING:

General Principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

B PLEADINGS:

1 CIVIL

1 Plaint

2 Written statement
3 Interlocutory Application
4 Original Petition
5 Affidavit
6 Execution Petition
7 Memorandum Petition
8 Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the
Constitution of India

2 CRIMINAL

1 Complaint
2 Criminal Miscellaneous Petition
3 Bail Application and
4 Memorandum of appeal and revision

C CONVEYANCING:

1 Sale Deed
2 Mortgage Deeds
3 Lease Deed
4 Gift Deed
5 Promissory Note
6 Power of attorney
7 Will

Drafting and pleadings will include 15 exercises and carry 45 Marks, Conveyancing will include 15 exercises and carries 45 Marks. These 30 exercises shall be recorded. Each student shall be served with different Problems for the purpose of the exercise.

Books Prescribed:

1. M.C. Agarwal and G.C. Mogha, Mogha's Law of Pleadings in India
2. M.R. Mallick, Ganguly's, Civil Court: Practice and Procedure

Outcome of the Course:

1. A student who acquires the requisite knowledge, perfection and proficiency in the drafting of these matters, shall undoubtedly become a perfect legal professional. He will be an asset in the legal world
2. The students learn to draft different types of contracts including commercial agreement professional service agreements employment agreements.

3. It helps students to draft different deeds and agreements.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

PRACTICAL TRAINING – II Professional Ethics and Accounting System

Objectives of the Course:

1. In the changing world of legal practice, a high standard of ethics and professional conduct is the only tool that can ensure a stimulant justice system.
2. Through this subject the student will get acquainted with utility of code of legal ethics as a profession, recent trends and development in legal ethics.
3. Through this subject the students will be introduced to the goals and responsibilities of legal professionals

Unit 1:

- 1.1 Law and legal profession – development of legal profession in India
- 1.2 Right to practice – a right or privilege? Constitutional guarantee under article 19 (g) and its scope

Unit 2:

2.1 Regulation governing enrolment and practice. Practice of law – Whether a business?

2.2 Solicitors firm – whether and industry

2.3 Elements of advocacy

UNIT 3: ETHICS

3.1 Seven lamps of advocacy

3.2 Advocates duties towards public, clients, court, towards other advocates and legal aid

3.3 Bar Council code of ethics

UNIT 4: DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS:

4.1 Professional misconduct – disqualifications

4.2 Functions of Bar Council of India/ State Bar Councils in dealing with disciplinary proceedings

4.3 Disciplinary committee

4.4 Disqualification and removal from rolls

* 50 Selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee of Bar Councils And 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject to be Covered

UNIT 5:

5.1 Bar – Bench relations

UNIT 6: ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYER

6.1 Nature and functions of accounting

6.2 Important branches of accounting

6.3 Accounting and law

6.4 Use of knowledge of accountancy in legal disputes especially arising out of law of contracts, tax law etc.

6.5 Accountancy in lawyers office / firm

6.5.1 Basic financial statements

* Income & Loss accounts

* Balance sheet – interpretation thereof

* Feature of Balance sheet

6.5.2 Standard costing

There shall be a University written examination on this paper For 80 Marks and viva – voce examination carrying 20 Marks. The viva – voce board. The candidate shall get a minimum 1/3rd of marks allocated for each component and 40% on the aggregate

Books Prescribed:

1. Charles Sampford and Hugh Breakey - Law, Lawyering and Legal Education: Building an Ethical Profession in a Globalizing World.
2. Prof. Dr. R. Venkat Rao – Legal Ethics and the Profession of Law.
3. Ann Southworth and Catherine L. Fisk - The Legal Profession: Ethics in Contemporary Practice.
4. Donald Nicolson and Julian Webb - Professional Legal Ethics: Critical Interrogations.
5. Dr. S. P. Gupta – Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations.

The outcome of the Course:

1. This subject creates awareness about the unique work culture of the law fraternity and in part such knowledge of its role as feature lawyer’s judges’ prosecutors and administrators etc.,
2. Through this course students will be able to recognize the most common ethical and professional liability channels and will know methods for resolving them with the highest professional standards.
3. The students will understand the importance of integrity, honesty, diligence accountability and commitment to excellence in interaction with other lawyers governing bodies clients and the public.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

PRACTICAL TRAINING - III
Alternate Dispute Resolution

Objectives

1. To save the precious time, money of the parties to the suit
2. To ensure speedy justice
3. Ensuring preventive steps than curatives, Conciliation and Counseling Procedure

Unit-1. Judicial dispute resolutions ; Characteristics, Operation Principles, Party participation and Control Short focus on issue, Reasoned Decision, Finality, Adversary Process, what course do and do not do effectively? Advantages and Disadvantages of such resolution.

Unit-2. Alternative dispute resolution , Alternative to formal adjudication – Techniques processes, Unilateral – Bilateral – Triadic (Third party) Intervention, Advantages – Limitations, Distinction between arbitration – conciliation and negotiation, Distinction between judicial settlement and alternative dispute resolution.

Unit-3. Self help, avoidance and lumping Negotiation mediation, conciliation, arbitration and distinctions in between Alternate models in dispute resolutions, Role of Panchayat, Role of GramaSabhas, Lokpal, LokAdalats, Family Courts,

Unit-4. The Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996. Background of the Act, Definitions of “Arbitration”, “Arbitrator”, Arbitration agreement”, Appointment of “Arbitrator”, grounds for changing the arbitrator, termination of Arbitrator.

Unit-5. Proceedings in arbitral tribunals and enforcement of awards, Arbitral Award Termination of Proceedings, Setting aside of arbitral award, Finality and Enforcement, Appeals, enforcement of foreign awards, New York and Geneva Convention Awards.

Unit-6. Section 89 and O-10, R-1-AB and C of CPC Conciliation, Meaning and definition conciliation agreement, appointment of conciliator, powers and function of conciliator, techniques of successful conciliation proceedings, enforceability.

Unit-7. Other Alternative modal of dispute resolution, Family Courts, Family Courts Act, 1984, family council ling techniques, Tribunals, Motor Accident.

Unit-8. Tribunals, MV Act, relevant provisions, Administrative Tribunals, Consumer Forms. Unit-9. Legal Services Authority

Unit-10. Role of NGO’s in Dispute resolutions.

Out come of the course:

1. To settle the matters by arbitration and conciliation without court procedure
2. To get maximum benefit by arbitration and to save money and time
3. The Arbitration touches all areas of the Law.

Course	P01 Knowledge	P02 Analysis	P03 Design	P04 Development	P05 Modern Tools	P06 Society	P07 Environment	P08 Ethic	P09 Team Work	P010 Communication	P011 Project Management & finance	P012 Lifelong Learning
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C001	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
C002	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
C003	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

PRACTICAL TRAINING –IV

Moot Court exercise and internship

Objective of the Course:

1. It is a component for a student as it helps to know the real court's work and proper code of conduct. The importance of dress code and the use of formal language.

2. The student will get the experience of practical knowledge of real court experience.
3. This subject is a great way to develop once confident speaking writing skills and research acumen

This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and viva voice is 10 marks

A MOOT COURT (30 MARKS)

REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 Three Moot Courts in the year
- 2 10 Marks for each
- 3 The Moot Court shall be based on the assigned problem to be prepared by the faculty concerned
- 4 Evaluation by principal/ head concerned, an advocate and teacher concerned
- 5 Out of 10 Marks are allotted for each problem 5 Marks are to be allotted for written Submission and 5 Marks for oral advocacy
- a Written submission shall include a brief summary of facts, issues involved revisions of land agreements, citation, prayer etc.
- b Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communications skills, presentation, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted, court manners etc.

B OBSERVANCE OF TRIAL in two cases, one Civil case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigations/ proceedings in the 2/3 years of 3 years law course of 4/5 year in 5years law course

C INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS (30 Marks)

REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 Each student has to maintain a diary to record Interactions with clients, preparation of documents and court papers
 - 2 The students should observe two interviewing sessions with clients at lawyers' office/ legal Aid Office this shall be recorded in the diary which will carry 15 Marks
 - 3 Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers and record such observance in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks
 - 4 Each student shall observe the procedure for filing the petition and record the same in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks
 - 5 The dairy shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned
 - 6 Evaluation of the above dairy shall be made by the teacher concerned and the advocate
- D There shall be a viva – voce examination of all the above three components. This carries 10 Marks

Books Prescribed:

1. A Beginners path to Moot Court – Prof. Nomita Agarwal, Former Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi & Mukesh Anand, Advocate.
2. Moot Court and Mock Trial – Art to and Art of Advocacy: Essentials of Court Craft – Prof. K. L. Batia
3. Dr. Kailash Rai – Moot Court Pre-Trial preparation and participation in trial proceedings
4. Nani Palkhivala – Court Room Genius

Outcome of the Course:

1. Moot Court experience can allow future lawyers, Judges and arbitrators to improve their drafting research and argumentation skill.
2. Moot Court gives the student a fair idea and expertise on argumentation skills interpretation skills analytical thinking logical and legal resolving public speaking court mannerisms which are essential for all students to have successful legal career.
3. Developed advanced problem-solving skills in order to analyse complex fact scenarios in order to identify the relevant legal issues.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethics	PO9 Team Work	PO10 Commutation	PO11 Programme Management	Po12 Life Long Learning
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3

Penology & Victimology

Objectives:

- 1.fundamental knowledge on psychology of criminals
- 2.knowledge on policy system, white collar crimes, punishment, prison administration ,law reforms, probation of offenders, parole.
- 3.knowledge on proper exercise of discretion in sentencing the offenders

PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY :

Unit-1.Dimensions of Crime in India, Nature and extent of Crime in India 1.1. Reporting of Crime Statistics and problem of accurate reporting of Crime 1.2. Victim Studies, self – reporting 1.3. Costs of Crime, some factors for evaluating the rate of crime in India1.4. Territory: Population: Heterogeneity: Human values 1.5. General approaches to crime control 1.6. Continental approaches: Social defense 1.7. Social approaches: Crime Prevent Control 1.8. Crimes of the powerful, Organized crime-smuggling, traffic in narcotics 1.9. White collar crime:- corruption in public life, Socio 1.10.Economic crime: Adulteration of Food and Drugs: fraudulent trade practices 1.11.Crimes in the professions – Medical, Legal Engineering 1.12.State Criminality 1.13.Perpetrators of ordinary crime 1.14.The situation criminal 1.15.The chronic offender 1.16.Criminality of Women 1.17.Young offenders 1.18.Criminal gangs 70 1.19.Crimes of the marginalized with special reference to i. Forest offences; ii. States offenders, vagrants, prostitution.

Unit-2.The Police and to Criminal Justice 2.1. The Police System 2.2. Structural organization of Police at the center and the states 2.3. Mode of recruitment and training 2.4. Powers and duties of police under the police acts 2.5. Criminal Procedure Code and other laws 2.6. Arrest, search and seizure and Constitutional imperatives 2.7. Methods of police investigation 2.8. Third degree methods, Corruption in police 2.9. Relationship between police and prosecution 2.10.Liability of police for custodial violence 2.11.Police Public relations, Select aspects of National Police Commission Report.

Unit-3.Punishment of Offender some discarded modes of punishment 3.1. Corporal punishment: Whipping and flogging 3.2. Mutilation and Branding 3.3. Transportation Exile 3.4. Public execution 3.5. An appraisal of these modes of punishment 3.6. Punishments under the Indian Criminals Law 3.7. Capital punishment 3.8. Imprisonment, Fine, Cancellation or withdrawal of licenses, etc,

Unit-4.The Prison system 4.1. Administrative organization of prisons 4.2. Mode of recruitment and training 4.3. The Jail Manual, Powers of prison officials 4.4. Prisoners classification – Male, Female: Juvenile and Adult: Under trial 4.5. Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms and convicted prisoners 4.6. Open Prisons 4.7. Violation of prison code and its consequences 4.8. Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment.

Unit-5.Treatment and correction of Offenders 5.1. The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment/imprisonment, 5.2. Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques 5.3. The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison 5.4. vocational and religious education and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders 5.5. Group counseling and re-socialization programmes 5.6. Prisoners Organizations for self-government. 5.7. Participation of inmates in community services, 5.8. An appraisal of reformatory techniques suggested forms of treatment of offenders under the IPC (Amendment) Bill, 1972 5.9. Efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality and the search for substitutes.

Unit-6.Re-socialization processes Unit-7.Probation, The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. 7.1. The attitude of judges towards probation, Mechanism of probation and standards of probation services, 71 7.2. Problems and prospects of probation, 7.3. The suspended sentence.

Unit-8.Parole, Nature of Parole 8.1. Authority for granting parole 8.2. Supervision Paroles 8.3. Parole and conditional release 8.4. Release of the offender 8.5. Problems of the released offender 8.6. Attitudes of the Community towards released offender 8.7. Prisoner Aid Societies and other voluntary Organization 8.8. Governmental action 8.9. An appraisal.

Unit-9.Nature and Development, 9.1. Its expanding dimensions, typology of victims, compensation, compensation by application of Article 21 and 300A 9.2. Victim and criminal justice, emerging trends and policies.

Unit-10. Law Reforms INTRODUCTION: 1. Criminology: Meaning and Definition 2. Criminology: Its Nature and Scope 3. Criminology: Whether a Science 4. Criminology and criminal Law 5. Criminology and Penology 6. Criminology, penology and Criminal Law.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS-

- 1.Dr.S.S.Sri vastava penology and Criminal Law.
- 2.Dr.Shiva Shankar Singh Criminal Law.
- 3.Prof.N.V.Paranjape penology
- 4.Dr.Ashok.K.Jain penology
- 5.Dr.Regasurya roa Criminal Law
- 6.Dr.D.K.Biswas Criminology and Penology

Outcome of the course:

- 1.The course help the students to gain the practical knowledge on criminal

administration system.

2.Awareness on white collar crimes, prison reforms, probation of offenders and parole.

3.Brings awareness on criminal polices including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justification.

Course	PO1 Knowledge	PO2 Analysis	PO3 Design	PO4 Development	PO5 Modern Tools	PO6 Society	PO7 Environment	PO8 Ethic	PO9 Team work	PO10 Communication	PO11 Programme Management	PO12 Lifelong Learning
CO1	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	2